FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 71 *12 April 1978*

BULGARIA

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME Comments on Neutron Bomb Decision	C 1	1/A5
Sofia Reports Brown's Statement on Neutron Bomb	C 1	1/A5
Paper Comments on Vance Trip to Moscow [VECHERNI NOVINI]	C 1	1/A5
Katushev-Led Soviet Delegation Arrives in Varna	C 2	1/A6
BCP Central Committee Greets Indian CP Congress [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Apr]	C 2	1/A6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Begins 4-Day State Visit to FRG [cross-reference]	D 1	1/A8
Husak Interview With FRG Paper VORWAERTS Published [Bratislava PRAVDA 5 Apr]	D 1	1/A8
U.S. Improving Quality, Quantity of Arms in Europe [Broz in Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Apr]	D 4	1/A11
Change in U.S. African Policy Is Only Superficial ["STS" in RUDE PRAVO 6 Apr]	D 4	1/A11
Charter 77 Members Address New Letter to Husak [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 11 Apr]	D 5	1/A12
GDR's Goetting Leads CDU Delegation on Visit [LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 4 Apr]	D 7	1/A14
Briefs: Portuguese Democrats Depart; Arms Cache Found; Cars to Yugoslavia	D 7	1/A14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Commentators Assess Neutron Bomb Decision	E 1	1/B1
Leuschner Scores 'Blackmail' Attempt	E 1	1/B1
Reisz Advocates Mutual Renunciation	E 3	1/B3
SED Central Committee May Day Slogans Published [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Apr]	E 4	1/B4

HUNGARY

MTI Reviews MAGYAR HIRLAP on Brezhnev Speech, Neutron Bomb	F 1	1/B7
Ghanaian Foreign Minister Arrives in Hungary	F 1	1/B7
State of Spring Agricultural Work Assessed	F 2	1/B8
Fieldwork 'Running in Order'	F 2	1/B8
NEPSZABADSAG Reports Satisfactory Progress [31 Mar]	F 2	1/B8
U.S.-Hungarian Trade Accord Submitted to Congress	F 2	1/B8
Price Changes for Fabrics, Clothing Articles Reported [MAGYAR HIRLAP 6 Apr]	F 3	1/B9
No Improvement in Relations Seen From Carter Trip [Szaski in MAGYAR HIRLAP 3 Apr]	F 3	1/B9
Briefs: National Assembly Official Dies: Delegation to Geneva	F 4	1/B10

POLAND

More Commentary on Brezhnev Speech, Neutron Bomb Decision	G 1	1/B11
Postponement 'Sidesteps' USSR Proposal [Nietz in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 8-9 Apr]	G 1	1/B11
U.S. Administration 'Indecisive,' 'Inconsistent'	G 1	1/B11
Jaroszewicz Receives State Farm Aktivists	G 2	1/B12
PZPR Politburo Reviews Progress of Katowice Steel Plant	G 2	1/B12
Pyka Chairs Discussions on State of Domestic Market	G 3	1/B13
Further Reportage on Writers' Union Congress	G 4	1/B14
TASS Cites PAP Report	G 4	1/B14
Grudzien Addresses Congress	G 5	1/C1
TASS Cites PANORAMA Attack on Chinese Leadership	G 7	1/C3

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Wife, Aides Depart for the U.S. 11 Apr	H 1	1/C4
Cables Leaders From Plane	H 1	1/C4
Stops Over in Ireland	H 1	1/C4
Arrives in Washington	H 2	1/C5
Jerusalem POST Carries 7 Apr Interview With Ceausescu [Landau, 11 Apr]	H 3	1/C6
Ceausescu Discusses Middle East With PLO Official 10 Apr	H 11	1/C14
Egyptian Government Delegation Arrives for Talks 10 Apr	H 11	1/C14
Ceausescu Receives Egyptian Minister	H 12	1/D1
Energy Agreements Signed	H 12	1/D1
Ceausescu Receives Outgoing Sudanese Ambassador 10 Apr	H 12	1/D1

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITIKA on USSR's Reaction to Neutron Bomb Decision [Bajalski, 9 Apr]	I 1	1/D2
Belgrade Media Discuss Disaffected Soviet UN Official	I 2	1/D3
Shevchenko's Position Unclear	I 2	1/D3
CIA Involvement Cited	I 2	1/D3
TANJUG Cites Report on LCY International Activity	I 3	1/D4
Tito Receives Vrhovec on Return From Algeria	I 5	1/D6
President Tito Tours Bosnia-Hercegovina	I 5	1/D6
Tito Receives President of Serbian Academy	I 6	1/D7
More on Visit by Finnish Foreign Minister	I 6	1/D7
Received by Doroniski Doronjski	I 6	1/D7
Vayrynen Departs	I 7	1/D8
Ghanaian Official Ends Visit, Statement Issued	I 8	1/D9
Received by Doronjski	I 8	1/D9
'Joint Statement' Issued	I 8	1/D9
Pelli Departs	I 11	1/D12
More on Belgrade City Electoral Conference	I 12	1/D13
Officials Elected	I 12	1/D13
Message to Tito	I 12	1/D13
Activities of Party, State Leaders Reported	I 13	1/D14
Gligorov at Military Center	I 13	1/D14
Gligorov Chairs Assembly Session	I 13	1/D14
Dolanc Receives CPSU's Demichev	I 14	1/E1
Mojsov Returns From Africa	I 14	1/E1
Markovic Leaves for Brussels	I 15	1/E2
Culafic Stresses Need To Develop Nuclear Energy	I 15	1/E2
Briefs: Delegation to Finland	I 17	1/E4

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ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME COMMENTS ON NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AU120903Y Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA)--"It is now quite clear that the neutron bomb issue has been abandoned [as received] as a topic, despite the evasive White House decision" writes Major General Alexander Dikov in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME. In his commentary entitled "Personification of Antihumanism" the author insists that all preparation for the neutron weapon manufacture done so far confirms the impression that Washington still has the subject surrounded with great attention and has not the slightest intention of ever giving it up. It is further added that the exact amount of credits granted for the purpose are kept secret, but it is known for instance that the programme for developing neutron warheads for the artillery alone will cost 650 million dollars.

Major General Alexander Dikov emphasizes that in tune with peoples' wish for this antihumane weapon to be banned, is the Soviet proposal for an agreement on mutual abandonment of the manufacture of the neutron bomb. Calling for an instant convening of such an agreement, the author writes that all attempts at coercing the Soviet Union and real socialism are nothing more than hopeless illusions. It is concluded that the policy as conducted by the Warsaw Treaty member-states is aimed not at gaining armaments superiority, but at armaments cuts, at relaxation of military confrontation.

SOFIA REPORTS BROWN'S STATEMENT ON NEUTRON BOMB

AU111837Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] In connection with the White House declaration on postponing the production of the neutron weapon, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has said that his department was continuing to regard the neutron bomb as a useful supplement to the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

This statement shows that the postponement of the neutron weapon's production was a propaganda trick aimed at stopping the protest by the international public.

PAPER COMMENTS ON VANCE TRIP TO MOSCOW

AU111928Y Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--"Responsibility for the Future" is the headline under which Mr Georgi Konstantinov makes forecasts about the forthcoming visit of Mr Cyrus Vance to Moscow in VECHERNI NOVINI. The eveninger writes that this visit will undoubtedly proceed under the sign of the problems currently facing Soviet-American relations, which were anew referred to with so much good wish for understanding, and firmness, too, by Mr Leonid Brezhnev in his speech aboard the Admiral Senyavin cruiser.

"The time has come" is written in VECHERNI NOVINI for the [words indistinct] leaders to take an explicit stand on U.S.-USSR relations, on the security of the planet, the fate of mankind; if they fail to do so, they shall be burdened with the historical responsibility for the consequences, because it is a choice for years to come"... The paper writes that the core of Soviet-American relations lies in the achievement of an agreement on real disarmament. The author of the commentary, Mr Georgi Konstantinov criticizes the U.S. Government that instead of taking a positive stand, it is seeking to block the progress of the negotiations and the fate of the treaty in general, by other political problems.

"In the speech of Mr Leonid Brezhnev, "the hot point" of the current Soviet-American relations have been explicitly mentioned and the visit of Mr Vance to Moscow will only have real sense if Mr Vance approaches them with a due constructive method. Otherwise the visit of Mr Vance will fail and will entail all the consequences that follow in the track of such a failure--for both bilateral Soviet-American relations and detente throughout the world" writes VECHERNI NOVINI.

The paper adds that the Soviet Union wants no advantages at the expense of somebody else, but expects exactly the same approach from the other side.

"It will be very useful if the politicians in Washington give it a serious thought especially now, before Mr Vance starts for Moscow", concludes the commentator.

KATUSHEV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VARNA

AU1110107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The Soviet Government-economic delegation, headed by Konstantin Katushev, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the Soviet side of the Soviet-Bulgarian joint committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which participated in the plenary meeting of the 21st session of the Soviet-Bulgarian joint committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, arrived in Varna today.

The guests are accompanied by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS INDIAN CP CONGRESS

AU1118087 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO In Bulgarian 5 Apr 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Bhatinda, 4 April--BTA report--A greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the 11th Indian Communist Party [ICP] Congress:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and its first secretary, Todor Zhivkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, conveyed greetings to the ICP congress.

The history of the ICP is a history of a heroic struggle against colonialism, for liberation and strengthening India's political and economic independence as well as for its socioeconomic development, the BCP Central Committee greetings message states. It is a history of struggle to defend the basic interests of the Indian workers class and of the vast strata of the working people in India.

The ICP holds high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Under complicated and difficult conditions it consistently struggled to unify the progressive and democratic forces in the country and secure their active participation in the struggle against imperialism and the advance of the monopolies. The multifaceted activity of the ICP has achieved deserved prestige as a front-rank detachment of the Indian workers class and as an influential power in the socioeconomic life of present-day India.

With their energetic international activity the Indian communists are contributing to the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They also decisively oppose any attempts from the right and the "left" to revise the great behest of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The Indian communists are unmasking Maoism and the anti-Sovietism.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message notes that the ties of cooperation between the BCP and the ICP are becoming closer and more extensive with each passing year. The BCP, being a ruling party, will continue to devote care to strengthen the fraternal solidarity between the two parties. The BCP will work to further strengthen the friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India, the greetings message states.

The greetings message further notes the Bulgarian people's achievements in building a developed socialist society.

Our achievements, the greetings message notes, would have been unthinkable without Bulgaria's active participation in the socialist economic integration system and without the fraternal and selfless assistance of our double liberator, the Soviet Union--a powerful mainstay of social progress in the world.

The Bulgarian communists and all working people are now mobilizing their efforts to worthily commemorate the national party conference which will be held in a few days.

"All progressive mankind has recently solemnly celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--the paramount development of our century. The present achievements of the peoples from the countries of real socialism are great.

"These achievements were scored under the conditions of detente in the international situation and of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. A tireless fighter in this respect is the stronghold of peace--the Soviet Union."

Socialism and peace are indivisible. This is why the Bulgarian communists are wholeheartedly supporting the program proclaimed by the 25th CPSU Congress on further struggle for peace and international cooperation, on freedom and independence for the peoples. Our party and state policy is directed toward strengthening the process of detente, the confidence and cooperation among the peoples in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The main issue in the international arena currently is that political detente be supplemented with a detente in the military sphere, which will further reduce the threat of a nuclear war. This requires the cohesion of all progressive forces in the world so that they can decisively resist the forces of imperialism and reaction, and their worthy partners, the Peking leaders, who are attempting to undermine the peoples' efforts to establish a lasting peace in the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria decisively supports the legitimate demands of the peoples to make the Indian Ocean an area of peace.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message emphasizes that the BCP will continue to contribute to making the process of detente irreversible, will work to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and also to consolidate the solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling for their national and social liberation.

The greetings message concludes with wishes to the delegates of the 11th ICP Congress for successful work.

Comrade Stoyan Karadzhov presented a gift to the congress--the portrait of the great son of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement--Georgi Dimitrov.

HUSAK BEGINS 4-DAY STATE VISIT TO FRG

For Czechoslovak and West German reportage on the state visit to the FRG by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR President, which began on 10 April, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 11 April and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

HUSAK INTERVIEW WITH FRG PAPER VORWAERTS PUBLISHED

AU1012500Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, which appeared in the West German Social Democratic Party organ VORWAERTS: "A Manifestation of Our Efforts for Peaceful Coexistence"]

[Text] Question one: Mr President, your visit is being assessed as an historic event. It is the first state visit of the head of the Czechoslovak state to the FRG. What is your assessment of the SPD's role in the process of rapprochement and understanding between our nations?

Answer: The history of normal relations between the CSSR and the FRG is relatively short. It virtually goes back to the signing of the treaty on mutual relations between the CSSR and the FRG in Prague in December 1973. This document legally confirmed the invalidity of the Munich diktat and created a real basis for the development of equal, mutually advantageous contacts and for cooperation between our two countries. In our view this was an important step.

The assertion of this policy is the outcome of the joint, patient efforts of both the CSSR and on the part of realistic-minded individuals in the FRG. We are glad to note that these included leading SPD representatives, first and foremost its chairman, Willy Brandt, the present federal chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, and the chairman of the parliamentary faction, Herbert Wehner. It is self-evident that this also required support from several other politicians, national economists, representatives of public and cultural life and from a broad peoples strata. This policy made possible the implementation of important positive steps in the relations between the socialist countries and the FRG, steps which do not only agree with the interests of its people but also are beneficial for all the nations of Europe.

My forthcoming visit to the FRG is also one of the logical consequences of this development. It is a manifestation of the entire CSSR foreign policy, of our efforts for peaceful coexistence, of our lasting aspiration to promote, in every possible way, international detente and the establishment of understanding and cooperation between nations.

The 1973 treaty was at the same time an important contribution of our two countries to the process of detente, one of the building stones for a Europe of peace and cooperation.

Question two: Considering the relationship of our nations' destinies, filled with grief, as well as the treaty of December 1973, what do you regard as the most important progress in our relations and what are the main obstacles? What can be solved during the visit and what can contribute to the future?

Answer: Since the signing of the treaty on mutual relations between the CSSR and the FRG--to which Mr Federal President Scheel significantly contributed--its fundamental significance for the further establishing of good-neighborly relations between our countries has been fully borne out.

In my opinion the contacts at the government level have recently developed in an altogether positive manner and this also applies to the contacts between deputies to the legislative assemblies. Good bilateral experiences exist in this respect. Trade union, youth and other social organizations are successfully cooperating.

Economic contacts are developing in a satisfactory manner. It must be noted, however, that a series of opportunities in this field still remained unused with respect to both the mutual exchange of commodities and the elimination of obstacles hampering its development as well as a more extensive use of progressive forms of economic cooperation.

We assess as positive the traditional rich and multifaceted cultural contacts between our countries.

On the other hand, we cannot ignore the aspirations of certain forces which are striving to disturb the good-neighborly cooperation between our two countries and are constantly attempting to impose obstacles on the road to mutual understanding. There are real possibilities for overcoming them through our joint efforts and for creating a good foundation for a further positive and mutually beneficial cooperation.

It is necessary--and we are willing to contribute to this--to patiently eliminate any impediments and to systematically help deepen our relations. I believe that we will find an equal willingness and approach on the part of the representatives of your state.

Question three: The economic relations between the two countries in the past few years did not correspond with the capabilities and level of both countries. Where do you see chances for a positive development and what difficulties must still be overcome?

Answer: We continue to devote great attention to the field of economic cooperation because it constitutes an important factor of mutual relations.

Concurrently with the expanding relations in other fields, it creates a basis for the normalization and further advancement of good neighborly relations with which both countries are helping to consolidate security and to strengthen peaceful cooperation in Europe.

It is true though that while positively assessing the mutual economic relations on the whole, we realize that their development is not without problems.

Our approach to developing international economic cooperation is primarily determined by the interest in further consolidating the citizens' living and social certainties, something which requires an orientation toward the further dynamic advancement of the economy. This in turn also requires a growth of external economic relations, of imports and of exports. A problem appears in our relationship with the FRG as far as balanced trade and payments is concerned. We are of the opinion that the Federal Government could also help solve it, as well as business circles and special interest groups, with measures which would lift the restrictions and facilitate the accessibility of the West German market for Czechoslovak goods. Recently, however, we have unfortunately witnessed rather the opposite trends concerning major traditional Czechoslovak exports goods.

Despite the successes of the past few years it must be seen that economic cooperation, collaboration in exporting complicated equipment and whole investment units into third countries and scientific-technical cooperation are still playing only a minor role in the economic relations between the two countries.

The maturity of the two economies should reveal itself in a more dynamic advancement of these forms of cooperation, to which we also attach importance from the viewpoint of consolidating the stability of our relations. Improving this cooperation will require a more purposeful and active approach on both sides.

In the course of our visit we want to devote appropriate attention to economic problems. We believe that we will succeed in finding positive ways out for developing them in an even more comprehensive manner.

Question four: What is your assessment--while fully respecting the relations of both countries within the framework of the East-West economic and military systems--of the possibilities of both the CSSR and the FRG helping particularly to reduce tension and develop cooperation in Europe?

Answer: Even the development itself of good neighborly relations and cooperation between our countries would promote international detente and the establishment of an overall favorable atmosphere in Europe. The different nature of our social systems or the affiliation with different economic and military groupings should be no obstacle to this.

The CSSR and the FRG are signatories of the CSCE final act. We regard the consistent and comprehensive implementation of its principles as an essential contribution to the policy of detente on our continent. The recently concluded Belgrade conference has also shown the determination of the European nations to continue on the road initiated in Helsinki.

At present the main task is to defend peace and to prevent another war. The peoples of both our countries know well the horrors and sufferings of war. They know that a future war, conducted with the existing means of mass destruction, would surpass anything thus far experienced by mankind and would involve a catastrophe for our entire planet.

Hence, it fills us with misgivings that, on the one hand, detente continues in the political field and that, on the other, feverish armaments are being stepped up. This creates a dangerous situation for the preservation of peace. Particularly dangerous are the plans for starting the manufacture of neutron bombs which is being pushed by certain quarters in the West.

I believe that our countries should also concentrate their efforts on expanding detente in the military sphere. The socialist countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union, have submitted a series of concrete proposals within the framework of the United Nations Organization and at other forums aimed at halting the feverish arms race and at realistic steps in the field of disarmament. It would be of a paramount importance for the peoples of all European countries to achieve concrete results at the Vienna conference on a reduction in the armed forces and arms in central Europe, a conference whose direct participants are both Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic.

According to our profound conviction, the implementation or effective disarmament measures would help to strengthen the security of peoples and thus the overall confidence in the relations among states and also help create favorable conditions for the development of all-round cooperation.

I am convinced that our countries can significantly contribute, not only to preserving a favorable climate in Europe, but also to further developing it. This is a noble goal and we plan to strive ceaselessly with all our strength to achieve it.

U.S. IMPROVING QUALITY, QUANTITY OF ARMS IN EUROPE

AU111225Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Apr 78 p 6 AU

[Ivan Broz article: "NATO Attempts for Qualitative Rearmament at Variance With Detente; Bullets Go One Way, Commonsense the Other"]

[Excerpts] Between the East and West there is not only relative but also complete [military] equilibrium.

Thus the assertions by the NATO ideologists that the Warsaw Pact allegedly leads NATO in the number of tanks and other hardware does not hold water. If as a result of historical objective necessity, the Soviet Union has, for example, advanced tank troops, then--to compensate for it--the NATO countries are deploying more than 7,000 nuclear devices, not to mention at all the so-called forward U.S. strategic forces--the strategic bombers in England and submarines in Scotland and Spain, or the operational missiles in the FRG. The Soviet Union does not have similar weapons in countries surrounding the United States! THE TASK TODAY IS NOT CONDUCTING ENDLESS AND STERILE DISCUSSIONS ABOUT FIGURES BUT DISCUSSING THE QUALITY OF THE DISARMAMENT PROCEDURE--THIS MEANS TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMS ON THE BASIS OF AN EQUAL REDUCTION BY ALL STATES, AND THIS NOT ONLY OF THE LAND FORCES BUT ALSO OF THE AIR FORCE,OF THE ARMS AND COMBAT TECHNOLOGY, NUCLEAR WEAPONS INCLUDED.

But what is NATO doing? It is improving the quantity as well as the quality of its arms and of its militarism. In accordance with what U.S. President Carter already said in his recent public speeches on the new U.S. "doctrine of retaliation," the U.S. military budget amounting to $128 billion, requested for the 1978-79 fiscal year, puts emphasis, among other things, precisely on the development of armed forces, particularly in Western Europe. Thus, for example, by 1983 the U.S. Armed Forces in the FRG are to receive more than 5,000 new tanks, 2,000 new combat aircraft and 18,000 antitank rockets. THAT WHAT IS INVOLVED HERE IS NOT JUST A QUANTITATIVE STRENGTHENING BUT, IN PARTICULAR, A QUALITATIVE LEAP IS ATTESTED TO BY THE MANY WEAPON SYSTEMS WHICH ARE BEING DEVELOPED TODAY OR HAVE ALREADY BEEN PUT INTO SERVICE. As can be seen, the efforts of the NATO leadership are oriented on SUCH QUALITY which will get not only a HIGHER PRICE TAG but WILL ALSO MEAN A SERIOUS SLOWDOWN OF THE NECESSARY TRANSITION FROM POLITICAL TO MILITARY DETENTE.

CHANGE IN U.S. AFRICAN POLICY IS ONLY SUPERFICIAL

AU101758Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 78 p 7 AU

[Commentary signed (STS): "Carter's Inglorious Trip"]

[Text] Jimmy Carter is the first U.S. President to visit black Africa. Following the failure of U.S. policy during the Angolan events and the loss of prestige arising from former Secretary of State Kissinger's negotiations in the south of the continent which yielded no results, Washington has begun to advertise to the world a new U.S. policy in Africa. It was not by coincidence that Jimmy Carter went precisely to Nigeria. With its 80 million inhabitants, rich crude oil resources (the United States is the largest buyer of Nigerian crude oil), and with its amount of natural resources Nigeria is among the most influential African countries. We must not forget that Nigeria is a member of the UN Security Council.

A part of the new African policy and a propaganda move preparing Carter's first attack aimed at reconquering American positions was the agreement to embargo the export of weapons and military material to the Republic of South Africa and a restrained criticism of the Salisbury agreement.

However, the talks in Lagos revealed that with this the framework of the new policy was exhausted. The embargo by UN quarters--thanks precisely to the United States--came several years too late; true, Carter criticized the Smith agreement--but not to the benefit of those who have to say the most important word on Zimbabwe affairs, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. On points concerning the south of Africa, Carter again used general terms when condemning apartheid, without mentioning once the bloody repressions that claim dozens of black residents every day. Thus, the Nigerian representatives did not live to see new initiatives from the U.S. President. Asked about the big investments that the United States still continues to make in the Republic of South Africa, Carter said only: "I hope that General Obasanjo (the chief of the Nigerian state-ed.) will be more able than I when deciding on embargo."

Do not expect too much of me: this is, more or less, how those words could be interpreted. They are only evidence of the fact that the determination to bring about a change in U.S. policy got stuck on a sandbank. Such a change can have only the form of superficial adjustment and this is too little for present-day Africa.

CHARTER 77 MEMBERS ADDRESS NEW LETTER TO HUSAK

DW111012Y Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 11 Apr 78 p 2 DW

["Slightly abridged" text of a letter sent to CSSR President Gustav Husak by three spokesmen of the "Charter 77" movement in Czechoslovakia just prior to Husak's official visit to the FRG. The letter bears 8 April as the incoming date marked by the presidential chancellery]

[Text] Dr Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR. Esteemed Mr President,

In connection with the deepening relations between the CSSR and the Federal Republic of Germany and your forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic, the interest in the respect for human rights in our country, in the cases of some political prisoners, and in the persecution of signatories of Charter 77 has grown in foreign countries and, above all, in the Federal Republic. We know that an appeal has been addressed to the CSSR Government to revise some of its measures and to express more generosity. We welcome the interest of foreign personages because we believe that the respect for human rights is not only the internal affairs of the respective state but of all people, and that the improvement in the situation in this sphere constitutes the only solid and credible basis for improving relations between the peoples. This is also emphasized by the final document of Helsinki, by the way. Making allowances for this increased interest, which obviously will also accompany your visit, we deem it necessary to draw your attention to the fact that the persecution of those citizens who advocate the observance of human rights or make use of the rights granted them in our country by law has not ceased and has even been intensified lately.

On 2 March 1978 prosecution was opened in Bratislava against Charter signer Maran Zajicek, Roman Catholic chaplain of Pezinok, and against Robert Gombik, Roman Catholic chaplain of Senec, for alleged undermining of the republic as set forth in Article 98, Section 1 of the penal code. [paragraph continues]

Both were arrested, and though they were released again after 10 days, they were further prosecuted while free. This prosecution is strange because this involves the first case where a signer of the Charter is prosecuted exclusively for disseminating its text. He (Maran Zajicek--FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU) is being prosecuted only because he visited his fellow defendant in Prague, Pavel Kohut, and received from him the Charter text and an essay authored by Prof Jan Protocka, because he copied both and then sent them to acquaintenances above all Catholic clergymen, in Czechoslovakia.

In our letter to the Czechoslovak state organs dated 11 March 1978 we called attention to the cases of some people who did not sign the Charter but who nevertheless were prosecuted and convicted in connection with it. The fact that a signer is exposed to prosecution this time does not come as a surprise to us because we might consider this perhaps worse than the prosecution of other people, but rather it surprises us because it is directly at odds with the official statement (for instance, of the premier in Vienna in November 1977) that no signer of the Charter has been prosecuted for cooperation on it.

On 24 March 1978 the Most District Court sentenced Gustab Vlasaty to the hard penalty of 20 month according to Article 100, Section 1A, for agitation. He has been in jail since 30 January 1978 only because he had tacked to a table in his office newspaper clippings from the official Czechoslovak press on the decrease in the standard of living in the West and the growing prosperity in the CSSR, placing beside these an older and a more recent wage slip showing a cut in his wages by several hundred korunas.

On 11 April 1978, that is, in the very days when you will be visiting the FRG, the Prague District Court will open the main proceedings in the criminal case against Charter signer Ivan Jirous, the artistic manager of the "Plastic People" group who is charged for the third time with disturbing the peace according to Article 202 of the penal code. This time he is facing charges for allegedly having disturbed the dignified course of the vernissage of the paintings by Jiri Lacina through his unorthodox benavior.

Charter 77 signers Michal Kobal and Ivan Manasek have been in pretrial confinement for several weeks now, being charged with agitation under Article 100 of the penal code. Allegedly they mimeographed, and tried to disseminate, a text which contained information about negotiations by some party organs about which the public was not officially informed and which contained some speculative data on the internal conditions in these organs. This text is in our hands. Even though we have no possibility of checking its veracity we know that it is very soberly written and does not contain any attacks against the social and state order or against the functionaries.

The case of Miloslav Cerny, which we have already described in detail and published, is alarming. This political prisoner is seriously ill (epilepsy after an accident). He is denied medical aid, and he is kept nearly continuously in solitary confinement. According to latest reports his state of health and possibly also his life are in serious danger (the man has lost 22 kilograms of weight lately).

We deem profoundly alarming the fact that so shortly after the Belgrade conference official Czechoslovak authorities, while loudly claiming the broad guarantee of human rights and civil liberties in Czechoslovakia, intensify their repressions including prosecution and prison terms against those citizens who try to implement these rights even in their most elementary form. The cases we have cited, just like some others, indicate that after many years a tendency toward construed accusations is occurring....

In the existing situation we cannot ignore the facts mentioned, and we are determined to continue to call attention to them with all means at our disposal. In the spirit of these efforts on our part we demand that you accept the notifications contained in this letter and use your legal authority as the president to discontinue all illegal repressions. Prague, this 5th day of April 1978. Spokesmen of Charter 77: Dr Ladislav Hejdanek, Marta Kubirova, Lecturer Dr Jaroslav Sabata.

GDR'S GOETTING LEADS CDU DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU101436Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 4 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Report signed MVT: "Friendly Agreement Between the CSSR People's Party and the GDR CDU; Mutual Cooperation Contributes to the Exchange of Experience of Both Sides"]

[Text] Yesterday a delegation of the GDR CDU, led by CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting, arrived in Prague at the invitation of the Czechoslovak People's Party. Other members of the CDU delegation are CDU Deputy Chairman Wolfgang Heyl and the head of the CDU Department for International Relations, Rainer Viererbe. The delegation was greeted by members of the Presidium of the CSSR People's Party Central Committee headed by CSSR People's Party Chairman Brother Rostislav Patera.

In the afternoon Brother R. Patera, chairman of the Czechsolovak People's Party, welcomed the CDU representatives led by CDU Chairman G. Goetting at the Secretariat of the CSSR People's Party Central Committee in Prague. After a friendly talk the representatives of both fraternal parties--CDU Chairman G. Goetting and CSSR People's Party Chairman R. Patera--signed an agreement on mutual cooperation which contributes to the exchange of experience of both political parties in the socialist development of both our countries.

The signing of the friendly agreement was also attended by CDU Deputy Chairman W. Heyl, and the head of the CDU Department for International Relations, R.Viererbe, on behalf of the CDU guests, and by Deputy Chairman of the CSSR People's party Brother F. Toman, Central Secretary Brother J. Andrs and the following members of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak People's Party Brothers J. Srb, J. Plojhar, Zb. Zalman, V. Mericka and Vl. Kuklik on behalf of the Czechoslovak People's Party.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE DEMOCRATS DEPART--The five-man study delegation of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, which has been visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, departed Prague on 6 April. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

ARMS CACHE FOUND--The plumbers of the city district housing economy enterprise have found three grenades, 40 rounds of ammunition, a pistol, detonators, blasting caps and other parts of German-produced weapons under a bathtub in a certain apartment in Prague. Public security is investigating the circumstances of this find. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

CARS TO YUGOSLAVIA--Last year 11,000 Skoda cars were exported to Yugoslavia. A contract for this year provides for the export of 9,500 cars. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 7 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

COMMENTATORS ASSESS NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

Leuschner Scores 'Blackmail' Attempt

DW1110382 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 10 Apr 78 DW

[Guenter Leuschner commentary: "The World Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] The past week undoubtedly has been the most hectic since the beginning of 1978 for politicians and commentators in Western Europe and above all in the Federal Republic. An article in the New York TIMES triggered feverish activities by government members, blitz visits of ministers in Washington, comment by politicians of all shades and a flood of editorials in the press and radio. The paper reported that President Carter had made a decision against the neutron bomb. Well, meanwhile we know that this report is wrong and something remains to be said about what Carter really decided.

But to begin with, let us stick to the state of affairs as it became manifest last week. The United States allegedly wanted to renounce the production of the neutron bomb. Was this the reason for all the anxiety? Was it a cheerful anxiety? Far from the mark! To be sure, one had to expect that such a decision would cause the disappointment of all those who until now had rather loudly advocated the production of that weapon and its deployment in the Federal Republic. But there were also those who observed restraint, be it by referring to the sole competency of the United States, or be it by their ambiguous silence. Was satisfaction or relief heard of at least from that corner? Not at all. This is the only remarkable aspect of those days of puzzle, as it were.

When it appeared, merely appeared, as though there would be an end to the neutron bomb, the majority of those who had politely kept silence also unmasked themselves as proponents of that weapon--all across the parties of the Federal Republic and nearly the entirety of their press. There was disappointment, unrest and even fits of anger about the unreliable big brother beyond the ocean. In the Federal Republic, at any rate, the representatives of public opinion who expressed satisfaction over a decision against the neutron weapon could be counted on the fingers of one hand. In that, the hoax of the New York TIMES became kind of the hour of truth. One has come to know even better now as to where the fronts are running in this question which is so important for the future of European security.

This is why I was lingering over reactions to what in the meantime has been officially denied. The U.S. President--this much is certain since last Friday--has not decided against the neutron weapon. He only deferred a decision on it. This is something quite different; almost the opposite. Above all it is nothing new, for the final decision on the production and the deployment of the weapon has been postponed by the United States several times, mainly because of international protests. The protest movement has not become smaller during the past few weeks but rather has risen by leaps and bounds. Besides, the UN special session on disarmament is in the offing, which the United States, according to what can be heard, wants to use as a propaganda performance. An appearance before what has been the most representative disarmament forum with a final decision in favor of the neutron weapon undoubtedly would not appear quite credible.

But it is not only in this context that it becomes plain that postponed does not mean cancelled, for first of all, all along with the temporary deferment of the neutron weapon, the U.S. Government decided to modernize the weapons system with which the neutron warheads are to be delivered. This was substantiated by a White House spokesman who said that modernization lasting for one and one-half to two years is to enable the introduction of the neutron weapon with a minimum loss of time.

Secondly, with its statement the United States plainly suggested that it wants to make the neutron weapon a means of barter or, properly speaking, of blackmailing of the Soviet Union. If the latter will make concessions in questions not related to the neutron weapon, then one can wait and see what is going to happen.

This actually is the old gamble that we have already witnessed during the SALT negotiations. The recipe is always the same one. A new weapon is being developed which, because of its mass destructive nature, will unbalance the existing equilibrium between East and West. Then one allegedly shows oneself ready for negotiations by hinting at the renunciation of the new development in case the other side renounces part of the weapons it possesses. In one or the other way the result actually will be the same: the equilibrium would be disturbed.

Thus, it certainly is no mere coincidence that President Carter in his statement did not react with a single word to the offer which--to stay with the original terminology--really can be described as a clean deal, namely the mutual renunciation of the neutron weapon which does not entail disadvantages or advantages to anybody at the expense of the other.

The contents and the timing of the U.S. statement allow a third conclusion. As TASS said over the weekend, they want to create as favorable a public opinion as possible for the future deployment of the neutron weapon in Western Europe. In other words, the present public opinion is unfavorable, which truly cannot be denied by anyone. We are to forget it for a few weeks or a few months, this sword of Damocles which hangs over us. During that period they want to create all preconditions and then take the world by surprise in a blitz action--confront it with faits accomplis.

These tactics are not new. Let us recall the words of the official White House spokesman on Friday: The program of modernizing the warheads is to make it possible to introduce the neutron weapon with a minimum loss of time. This actually tells everything. Surely nobody will be surprised at seeing that the world is cozy again for the temporarily uncertain advocates of the neutron bomb, after this correction from the mouth of the supreme representative of the United States.

Meanwhile, the United States has already accomplished one aim. By its confusing tactics it causes quite a few people to avow this weapon who so far up to now, out of concern for their reputation, were hiding behind the cover of Washington's sovereign decision authority. Above all the cold warriors are again revelling in their sand-table game. Adelbert Weinstein, military policy commentator and mouthpiece for NATO generals, is one of those who have often before let the cat out of the bag in FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. So, in conclusion allow me to quote from his editorial today, which, again, is rather outspoken.

However, in this connection a remark in advance: The weighty arguments against the neutron weapon have always included the finding that it is not only an offensive nuclear weapon but also one by whose introduction the so-called nuclear threshold would be lowered, meaning the transition from conventional to all-destroying nuclear war. This is partially denied in the West--but let us get to Weinstein.

He writes in his editorial today that the specific military quality of the neutron weapon is so different from the rest of the nuclear weapons that its release may become routine. Hence, the responsibility for crossing the nuclear threshold would devolve upon those who would then unleash the nuclear weapons--these would be all but the neutron weapon.

If we translate this purposively garbled language into understandable words, then the upshot is that as far as Weinstein is concerned the neutron weapon is no nuclear weapon after all. The neutron weapon is still below the nuclear threshold. Or, to cite an example, if NATO spreads a fire curtain of neutron explosions in preparation of an attack, then this is not nuclear war. But if the defender then responds to the neutron attack with his nuclear weapons he has crossed the nuclear threshold and bears the responsibility for nuclear war.

You think this is criminal nonsense? But this criminal nonsense is being served to the readers of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE as an expert opinion, in Mr Weinstein's full feeling of joy, as it were, over the fact that his neutron dreams have not yet melted away. What remains actually is only one thing: foil the reckoning of all those who hope to lull our conscience to sleep. Without the worldwide movement against the neutron bomb we would already have it, and all foreseeable consequences along with it. Hence, the protest movement must grow even stronger.

Reisz Advocates Mutual Renunciation

LD112032Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] Basically, the U.S. decision taken at the weekend to defer the President's decision on producing the neutron bomb has changed nothing. However, the political dimensions of the problem have surfaced more clearly. The situation is now as follows: The Soviet Union has been told that the decision on whether or not to produce the neutron bomb has been postponed and that now everything depends upon its behavior. Well, all right, this would not be bad at all, if only Washington and other NATO states really would let themselves be guided by the behavior of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's stand on the neutron bomb is crystal clear. For months now a proposal has been in existence for both sides, the United States and the USSR, to renounce production of the neutron bomb. It is in line with a fully consistent peace policy, which has made endeavors to make arms limitation and disarmament the pivotal point of its action.

Just imagine that NATO, above all the United States, would in fact let themselves be guided by what the USSR did, as they claim. We would have made tremendous progress a long time ago in disarmament, and humanity would have considerably more security. But as things look now, some leading U.S. circles, which have allied themselves with the opponents of detente in other NATO countries, are concerned with something quite different. U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown made things dependent upon, as he puts it, restraint by the Soviet Union. The newspaper DIE WELT of the Springer concern then came out with a fairly speedy interpretation of the White House's decision. It wrote, and I quote: One can imagine a possible demand for Moscow to scrap many of its modern tanks. This is the heart of the matter, then, but is the Soviet Union against scrapping its modern tanks? If it was against it why has it then made its disarmament proposals? But what is the other side--the NATO states, i.e., the United States, the FRG, Britain etc.--what are they prepared to scrap? We've heard nothing about this yet.

The problems lie on another level. It is desired that the Soviet Union should unilaterally disarm, and for this it is intended to make use of the neutron bomb as a means of pressure. Washington's decision boils down to telling the Soviet Union: If you do not reduce your military force by the extent desired by the United States, then the neutron bomb will be produced. This means that the Soviet Union is to make reductions in armaments which it already possesses, and in return the United States will be ready to forego a weapon which it does not even have. A conjuring trick? Yes! But behind it is the political intention of putting the Soviet Union under pressure.

This is a naive miscalculation. An attempt was made to do this once before when it was not as strong as it is today. Without success. Apart from this, the neutron bomb, and the intention of introducing it into negotiations where it does not belong, puts a positive conclusion to these negotiations in jeopardy and endangers detente. There is only one path--renunciation of the production of this weapon on a mutual and equal basis.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY DAY SLOGANS PUBLISHED

AU1112477Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Text] 1--Long live May Day, the fighting day of the international workers class.

2--Greeting to the working people of all countries on May Day!

3--Forward under the banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin!

4--Further successfully forward on the course of the Ninth SED Congress! Strengthen our socialist fatherland!

5--Long live the GDR workers class and its leading force--the SED!

6--Greeting and thanks to all working people, the builders of socialism in the GDR!

7--Long live our socialist fatherland! Forward to the 30th anniversary of the GDR!

8--Fraternal greetings to the Soviet people and its vanguard, the CPSU!

9--We greet the peoples of the community of socialist states!

10--The stronger socialism--the safer peace!

11--Achievements of socialism: social security--implemented human rights!

12--We implement our program of growth, of prosperity and stability!

13--Long live the FDGB!

14--Through high production results--further forward to the benefit of the people!

15--In honor of the 30th GDR anniversary--high achievements in socialist competition!

16--Greater benefit from every mark, from every hour of working time, from every gram of material!

17--Good quality of work--a contribution toward strengthening the GDR!

18--High labor productivity safeguards our sociopolitical program!

19--Through intensification to a high increase in our national economy's performance!

20--Scientists, engineers, workers! Implement your great goals in research and technology!

21--Innovaters and inventors! Your ideas and proposals speed up scientific-technical progress!

22--Builders! Implement the housing construction program in high quality!

23--Cooperative peasants! Working people of agriculture, forestry and food industry! High yields and good quality for the benefit of the people!

24--Working people in trade! To implement the main task--a good supply for the people!

25--Health and social welfare workers! Health and joy in living--our humanist goal!

26--Scientists! Students! Set ambitious goals for yourselves in teaching, studying and research!

27--Parents, teachers and educators! The goal of the joint efforts: the communist education of youth!

28--Writers and artists! Enrich our socialist life with new, stirring works!

29--Athletes! Forward with high achievements in physical culture and sports!

30--Youth of our country! In the FDJ "Drive [Aufgebot] GDR 30"--Everything for the socialist fatherland!

31--Thanks to all women for their achievements at work, in society and family!

32--Members of the National People's Army and the GDR border forces! For the socialist fatherland: vigilant and combat-prepared!

33--Members of the protection and security organs! Revolutionary vigilance--your class assignment!

34--Comrades of the militia of the workers class! With great dedication forward to the 25th anniversary of the militia!

35--United in the tested alliance of the National Front of the GDR--forward to May Day!

36--GDR citizens! Beautify our cities and villages--join in!

37--Long live and strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement!

38--Long live the unity of action of the international workers class: for peace, democracy and socialism!

39--For peace, security, cooperation and social progress in Europe: for the implementation of the document of the Berlin conference of the communist and workers parties!

40--Long live the World Trade Union Federation!

41--For peaceful coexistence and international detente, for the discontinuation of the arms race and for disarmament!

42--Peoples of the world! In the name of life--ban the neutron bomb!

43--Greeting to the DKP--the champion of peace, freedom and socialism in the FRG!

44--Greeting to the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the party of peace, of democracy and of socialism in West Berlin!

45--Fraternal greeting to the heroic people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam!

46--Our greeting of solidarity to the fighting antifascists of Chile!

47--Our fraternal greeting to all fighters for national and social liberation in Africa, Asia and Latin America!

48--Greetings of solidarity to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and all liberated countries of Africa that have embarked on the road of national independence and social progress!

49--Solidarity with the Arab peoples in their struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East!

50--In solidarity with the Palestinian people and the PLO in the struggle for peace and self-determination!

51--Solidaristic support of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa in their liberation struggle, against colonial and racist oppression!

52--Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live May Day 1978!

MTI REVIEWS MAGYAR HIRLAP ON BREZHNEV SPEECH, NEUTRON BOMB

LD101508Y Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Press review on Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Vladivostok and the neutron bomb issue]

[Text] Budapest, April 9 (MTI)--MAGYAR NEMZET says Sunday in its editorial: "Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Vladivostok renders it unambiguous that there is a way out from the impasse over disarmament. The negotiating sides can solve even the most complicated weapon technology questions if they strive to reach agreement on the basis of principles of equality and equal security."

"It is unequivocally clear from Leonid Brezhnev's speech that a SALT agreement is almost ready for initialling and the group of articles yet not finalized has been considerably narrowed down," writes the daily and goes on to point out: "It is not the imagined intentions of the Warsaw Treaty organization but the conceptions of the representatives of the American arms industry, and especially the irresolute and inconsistent deportment of the U.S. administration, which have been obstructing disarmament agreements...a characteristic manifestation of the situation was the series of contradictions around the neutron bomb."

The daily says: "We are aware that extremely heavy pressure is being put on the American President by those groups which are sparing no means to keep up the rocket-nuclear armaments and that is why we appreciate his stand because it can conducively contribute to the atmosphere of the forthcoming negotiations to be held by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance."

The editorial in MAGYAR NEMZET establishes that the mass struggle launched in Europe and America against the deployment of the neutron bomb has registered its first major achievement.

As far as western leaders are concerned, we are witnessing the shifting of responsibility and perceptible wavering. "Poorly covered attempts at shifting responsibility show on the one hand the uncertainty and fear of western leaders in connection with the fateful decision on the neutron bomb, and on the other hand, they strengthen the faith of general public in the success of the fight for disarmament."

According to MAGYAR NEMZET, big prospects will open up before the advancement of cooperation and detente if in the coming weeks reason and spirit of realism get strong in the West.

GHANAIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN HUNGARY

LD112027Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The foreign minister of the Republic of Ghana has arrived on an official visit. The guest was visited this afternoon by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Earlier the foreign minister of Ghana had discussions in Belgrade. The joint communique issued in Belgrade states that the situation in the Horn of Africa is still unsolved and therefore highly dangerous. The crisis can be solved only by a negotiated settlement between Ethiopia and Somalia.

STATE OF SPRING AGRICULTURAL WORK ASSESSED

Fieldwork 'Running in Order'

LD082148Y Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 8, (MTI)--An information of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food says that spring field works are running in order all over the country.

The weather now in April is rather changeable, it's cooler than usual. However, in the second half of March it was generally favourable for starting agricultural works. The cooperative and state farms could sow the spring cereals and industrial plants in due time. 15 percent of the potato, 30 of sugarbeets, 40 of green peas and 70 percent of onions are in the earth already.

Assessment of the autumn cereals indicates that wheat has come up poorer that in the preceding years. However, on the average of three years it can be regarded mediocre. Hungary's cereal production--including maize, too--last year neared 13 million tons, that gave a record yield with 40.5 quintals per hectare on the average.

NEPSZABADSAG Reports Satisfactory Progress

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Mar 78 p 1 WA

[Text] According to the latest report from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, both weather and soil conditions have been suitable for agricultural work in the past few days in most of the country. Rainfall over the past weekend promoted development of winter grains. The large farms have completed the top dressing of winter grains. Many farms have made a second application to grains which germinated late and were still weak at the onset of winter. The farms are continuously spreading organic fertilizer. The reworking of fall plowing, soil preparation for early spring crops, cultivation of lucerne, meadows and fall-sown crops is progressing at a good rate. So far, 70 percent of the chemical fertilizer sold at a discount has been spread on the fields. Spring barley, oats, poppy, peas, parsley, carrots and sugar beets are being sown everywhere. Pruning is virtually completed in the case of vineyards and orchards. Work is also well advanced on private plots and ancillary plots. Spraying has been completed at the same time.

In greenhouses and foil-covered hot houses, radishes, lettuce and tomatoes are being harvested.

The distributing enterprise has delivered seed for early spring plants, and farms are receiving an uninterrupted supply of corn and other seed. Technical and material supplies are satisfactory. Demand for certain imported chemicals such as Eradican and Dual exceeds supply, but they were distributed on the basis of the recommendations of the plant protection stations.

Repair of machinery needed for spring work has been completed. The number of machines and their condition is satisfactory. In general, the supply of parts is adequate, also. However, there is a continuing lack of such things as parts for IFA trucks, parts for the GDR E-512 grain combine motors, parts for the Zetor 120-45 tractor, the U-650/M tractor and certain parts for the grabbing-loading machine.

U.S.-HUNGARIAN TRADE ACCORD SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

LD080935Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. President has submitted to Congress for ratification the Hungarian-U.S. trade agreement, signed in Budapest in March, which abolishes the earlier adverse discrimination.

It is expected in Washington that the Congress will enact the agreement before the summer recess. According to economic experts, the new trade agreement will enable Hungarian-U.S. trade to double or treble in the next few years.

PRICE CHANGES FOR FABRICS, CLOTHING ARTICLES REPORTED

AU071056Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Apr 78 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "Textile Goods' Price Changes: Announcement by the Ministries of Light Industry and Domestic Trade"]

[Text] The scale of the prices of piece goods, ready-made goods, knitwear and the products of the haberdashery industry will be constantly changing as of 5 April. Compensating for each other, the prices of these products will decrease or increase. In general, the price fluctuations will not affect the consumer prices of products already in circulation, but the prices of a few products will change as of 5 April.

The scale of the price increases and decreases effective on 5 April is 4-14 percent. Their degree indicates that it affects only 0.3 percent of the overall turnover in clothing. On the average, for instance, the consumer prices of fine-mesh women's stockings and tights have decreased by 12 percent, while the prices of thick-mesh women's men's and children's stockings have increased to the same extent. Also the prices of certain cotton fabrics for clothing, knitted materials, accessory materials and men's, women's and children's underwear will increase or decrease.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS SEEN FROM CARTER TRIP

AU691717Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Jozsef Szaszi article: "Carter's Tour on the Scales; Second-Rate Partners"]

[Summary] While President Carter conferred with leaders of nine countries in as many days 3 months ago, his latest itinerary was less ambitious. In 1 week, he visited four countries on two continents: Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia. While his visit to Liberia can be regarded as a tribute to the relations between the country of liberated American slaves and their "mother country," the other three belong to the relatively rich developing countries and his visit there can be attributed to this increased power.

Venezuela and Nigeria play a key role in providing U.S. oil requirements. Good relations with them could work as a stabilizing factor vis-a-vis the Arab producers, led by Saudi Arabia. The question is whether they are prepared to use their increased power--primarily economic--in harmony, with or gainst U.S. interests.

Before the Venezuelan congress in Caracas, Carter said a great deal about the need for a new world economic system and the importance of cooperation in trade, without, however, making any specific commitments. "Venezuela has every reason to doubt the declared willingness to cooperate. To be sure, this country has been afflicted for three years by the U.S. customs law--known as the 'anti-OPEC law,' which excludes Venezuela, as an oil exporter, from the preferential customs system applied to Latin America. This is done under circumstances in which the decline in oil exports has reduced Venezuelan revenues in any case, causing a crisis without precedent since 1972."

As for the Nigerian visit, the regime of General Obasanjo warned the U.S. President in advance that political problems should be clarified ahead of the economic matters which preoccupy Washington.

"Lagos did not conceal that the most populous country of the black continent is impatiently waiting for a revision of the Carter administration's policy on Africa. However, what has been said during the Lagos visit does not augur a change in this policy and, in particular, does not augur sanctions against the white racist regimes of the southern part of Africa, not even if President Carter's Lagos speech promised a U.S. position 'tougher' than ever before toward these regimes.

"Still, not the Nigerian, but the Brazilian visit was the most sensitive part of the Carter tour. The former model country of the 'Alliance for Progress' program which was proclaimed by President Kennedy, is no longer the most reliable U.S. ally in Latin America. Its regional power has become far too great, and the generals, who owed their ascendency to power to the CIA 14 years ago, now voice different views from Washington's on at least two current issues."

The United States is critical of Brazil's nuclear agreement with the FRG. This cooperation between Brazil and the FRG makes Bonn a rival of the United States in that country, which is becoming an industrial power and the fourth most important raw material exporter in the world, and it brings with it the danger of Brazil's becoming a nuclear power.

"The other disputed theme is the Carterite campaign on human rights, because of which Brazil has rejected U.S. military aid. The Brazilian dictatorship has been criticized for violating human rights. However, the goal of the campaign is evidently not to improve the position of millions of Brazilians, but to enliven an opposition that would be more cooperative with Washington. The encouragement of such an opposition was served by the President's unscheduled meeting with church leaders, which was simply ignored by the Brazilian Government. Carter urged a relationship as between partners in his speech to the Brazilian congress, but, as the succinctness of the communique issued on his visit shows, he must have left Rio de Janeiro realizing that U.S. relations with the largest South American country have not improved because of his visit.

"That is probably how he will appraise his entire tour, since the conviction that the Latin American and African countries are only second-rate partners could only have grown stronger in the visited capitals. More precisely, they are very significant as energy and raw material sources, but their problems and political objectives are only of secondary importance in the eyes of Washington. It is not easy to dispel such sentiments by visits of a few hours governed by protocol."

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL DIES--Janos Inokai, deputy president of the National Assembly, has died after a long illness at the age of 68. He was active in the Patriotic People's Front and peace movements, worked in the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering and was first elected National Assembly deputy in 1963. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD]

DELEGATION TO GENEVA--A Hungarian Government delegation has left for Geneva to attend the session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. The delegation is headed by Deputy Minister Janos Szita. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD]

MORE COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV SPEECH, NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

Postponement 'Sidesteps' USSR Proposal

AU111550Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8-9 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[Franciszek Nietz commentary: "Postponement"]

[Text] Following several postponements of the previously announced decision on the production of the neutron bomb and following consultations with his NATO allies, whom he tried to saddle with the responsibility for that fateful decision, President Carter, in the atmosphere of confusion caused by an avalanche of contradictory speculations, has decided that "for the time being" the United States will not produce that new lethal weapon. However, he has given to understand that the postponement of production does not amount to a definitive abandonment of the possession of the weapon by the United States and NATO.

However, the White House's Friday decision cannot satisfy the world and the Polish public, which has demanded an unequivocal and complete abandonment of "neutron death." By postponing the production of the neutron bomb the U.S. leader has merely sidestepped the solution of this problem that would be in the interests of world peace. Despite everything, he has succumbed to the pressure of the circles which bank on further intensifying the pace of armaments and regard the neutron bomb as another means of pressure in international relations. Nor, as initial reaction has indicated, has the decision on the neutron bomb satisfied its champions, who have unleashed a campaign of accusations and attacks, reproaching the President for lacking determination and for weakening the defense capability of NATO and the United States. The cold war military circles and all the U.S. reactionaries are inclined in their political blindness toward escalating the arms race--not even shrinking from a policy of nuclear blackmail.

The postponement of the decision, the attempts to tie it up with issues that have nothing directly in common with it, the treatment of the possible production of the neutron bomb and its deployment in Europe as a bargaining counter--all this is inspired by only one purpose, as Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech to the sailors of the Pacific Fleet: To sidestep a strictly detailed and specific proposal submitted by the USSR with regard to the mutual abandonment of the production of the neutron bomb.

The Soviet Union's consistent position is that the decision to give up the neutron bomb is not only possible, but is most feasible within the context of disarmament negotiations. To engage in all sorts of maneuvering, the Soviet leader said, does not attest to "serious intentions with regard to disarmament and does not bring this aim closer to us." The U.S. solution: "for the time being no, but...." is a unique and eloquent yardstick of the Carter administration's true position on mankind's fundamental right --the right to live in peace. As long as this right is threatened by the specter of nuclear disaster we cannot acquiesce in a compromise with regard to the production of the neutron bomb.

U.S. Administration 'Indecisive,' 'Inconsistent'

LD111248Y Warsaw PAP in English 0608 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Press review on Leonid Brezhnev's Vladivostok speech, President Carter's neutron bomb decision]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 April PAP--Commenting on Leonid Brezhnev's recent speech in Vladivostok GLOS PRACY today reminds that the Soviet leader, apart from expressing satisfaction at the turn towards detente in the world, pointed to the recent activation of anti-detente forces in many Western countries.

"The concern [illegible] ed by General Secretary of the CPSU CC is in keeping with the voices of the world public opinion, which recently has been coming more loudly and actively than ever before against new dangers stemming from the developing in the United States of new nuclear mass destruction weapons and which demands the right to live in peace.

"Undoubtedly, these world-wide protest, in which the Polish society has taken and takes an active part, has influenced President Carter's decision to put off the production of the neutron bomb. But the protests are still going on because people wishing to live in peace and security cannot be satisfied with /mere/ postponement of the implementation of U.S. plans in this field.

"In the speech made in Valdivostok Leonid Brezhnev convincingly and unequivocally appraised the SALT-two talks. The reasons for the U.S. delaying tactics are political. The U.S. administration is betraying signs of indecisiveness and inconsistency and it is responsive to the opinion of those circles which from the very beginning were against the treaty and which are doing their best to prevent its signing so as to have a free hand in the uncontrolled arms race of missiles and nuclear weapons.

"Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Vladivostok has met with a wide response in the entire Polish society because the thoughts, concern, and hopes expressed in the speech correspond to our thoughts and feelings", says GLOS PRACY.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES STATE FARM AKTIVISTS

LD111954Y Warsaw PAP in English 1822 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 April PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz received today a delegation of state farms' activists. During the meeting, the premier was informed about the development of state farms and the implementation of the tasks mapped out in the 1978 plan.

In recent years, state farms have increased their vegetable and animal production and actively participated in the socio-economic development of agriculture.

The meeting was attended by vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Jozef Tejchma, secretary of the PUWP CC, Jozef Pinkowski, minister of agriculture, Leon Klonica and the chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Agricultural Workers, Tadeusz Rybicki.

PZPR POLITBURO REVIEWS PROGRESS OF KATOWICE STEEL PLANT

LD111924Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] At its session today the PZPR Central Committee Politburo heard a report on the progress this year in the implementation of production and investment targets on the Katowice steel plant. The implementation of production in the first year of the operation of the steel plant took place under difficult conditions because production and an extensive investment effort have been undertaken at the same time. The need to master production and maintain it at a high level called for the solution of several very complicated technical and organizational problems. This was made possible by the dedicated and committed effort of the whole work force and by the constant concern of and help from the Katowice party organization. The achievement of high standards of quality made it possible to exceed last year's plan for sales of products and services and to start production for export.

Tasks laid down for this year are considerable and call for further, appreciable increase in output.

The Politburo stressed that, because it is necessary to put the large rolling mill and other projects into operation on schedule and to prepare for the implementation of the second stage of Katowice steel plant construction, it is necessary to concentrate further effort and resources on the main site and to accelerate the construction of housing and associated facilities.

In the next item of its agenda, the Politburo was acquainted with a report on the implementation of tasks arising from the need to increase the production of grain and fodder. The Politburo positively assessed the effort made so far in this sphere. It stressed that increased production of fodder has become a key agricultural problem, and the efforts of all producers and the whole agricultural service should be concentrated on it. The introduction of the latest scientific achievements should be accelerated, and there should be an improvement, in line with existing possibilities, in the supplies of machines. Storage facilities should also be developed.

PYKA CHAIRS DISCUSSIONS ON STATE OF DOMESTIC MARKET

LD110952Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Committee for Domestic Market Affairs has met under the chairmanship of Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka. The meeting was attended by the ministers of economic ministries, as well as representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions, women and youth. The discussions were attended by lecturer Zbigniew Lewandowiz , who reports:

The first impression which I would like to convey is that of a very thorough analysis by the committee of the market situation, the shortage of goods, the scope of this shortage and its causes. It appears that in the first quarter we had a shortage of goods estimated at Z10 billion. In other words, we were short by 5-6 percent in relation to the plan. This is a lot. What are the reasons for the shortage of goods?

As is known, the stability of the market is decided, on the one hand, by our purchasing power, or the quantity of money at our disposal, and on the other hand, by the value of goods and services in the market.

Wages increased by over 7 percent as compared with the first quarter of last year. Meanwhile, the plan provided for only a 4 percent increase. As a result, additional billions of zlotys appeared in the market. In this situation of a rapidly growing demand, many ministries did not completely fulfill their obligations to deliver goods to the market--the list of these goods is rather long. Why was there a shortage of them? There were objective reasons, such as a shortage of mainly imported raw materials, and the curtailment of power during the peak period of Winter demand. There were also subjective reasons, such as insufficiently flexible reaction to the changing needs of trade, and a lack of initiative by the managements of some enterprises and local authorities.

The Committee Market Affairs, analyzing the situation day-to-day, will systematically hold talks with the ministers and directors of associations on the delivery of goods to the market by their subordinate enterprises. Additional investment will be put into operation in order to develop production of goods which are in greatest demand.

In conclusion, a few words about positive developments. The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has issued a strict instruction not to accept for sale goods of reduced quality which do not correspond with standards. The ministry assumes correctly that the shortage of some goods cannot justify delivering to the market goods of inferior quality. Attention is also drawn to the necessity of improving the delivery of goods from warehouses to shops, since it seems that the shops are short of goods which are available in the warehouses. Thus, apart from real shortages in the market there are also sham shortages.

Attention was also drawn to the fact that the demands for services are not yet being satisfied. It was noted, however, that last year the number of enterprises providing services increased and a growth in the value of services, amounting to several score percent, mainly in the spheres of motorization, repairs to household goods and building services, took place.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WRITERS' UNION CONGRESS

TASS Cites PAP Report

LD080714Y Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 7, 1978 TASS--

Polish Press Agency Reports:

PAP Warsaw 7 April

20th Congress of Polish Writers' Union

The role of writers and literature in shaping patriotic and civic attitudes of the Polish society, the tasks facing the creators in dissemination of the ideal of socialist humanism were the basic subjects at the debates of the 20th Congress of the Polish Writers' Union [PWU]-opened in Katowice today.

The debates were attended by member of the CC Political Bureau, first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee, Zdzislaw Grudzien, and alternate member of Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Jerzy Lukaszewicz.

The delegates to the congress were welcomed on behalf of the party and state authorities of the Katowice Voivodship by Zdzislaw Grudzien.

The society's interest in the debates of the writers' congress, said the speaker, results first of all from the growing demand for the already existing valuable literature as well as from the anxiety to receive new works, especially those dealing with contemporary issues, reflecting the current rhythm of life in Poland, the dynamically developing country which year by year reduces the distance to the world forefront.

Taking the floor on behalf of the outgoing board the PWU chairman Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz recalled several questions related to the living standards of the writers' milieu which were successfully solved during the past term. They include the issue of old-age pensions, amendments to the publishing regulations (raising the fee rates for writers and translators).

Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz discussed the problems pertaining to the writer's right to publish books, receive a passport and the functioning of publishing houses and censorship and pointed to some irregularities in this respect.

Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz highly estimated the Polish literary output of the past few years.

The next speaker was Jerzy Lukaszewicz. Socialism, said he, is not a matter of choice for Poland, it is her true reality. In the course of 34 years of development socialism in Poland has provided ample and unquestionable evidence that it is a system best suited to Poland's needs. This is the basis of respect our cultural policy has towards every humanistic current of thought convergent with the realized ideals. This is also the root of our understandable and necessary opposition to all trends which are incompatible with the humanistic nature of arts and their civic responsibilities. We cannot consent to propagation of works of art which jeopardize the ethics or unity of the society or which aim in the foundations of our social system and Poland's international position.

Guided by the interests of our nation understood as outlined above we shall continue cooperation and cultural exchange with abroad. We remain open to all valuable outside artistic achievements which serve the enrichment of our culture and our society.

Confrontation between capitalism and socialism in the fields of ideology and politics goes on and will intensify. Such is the law of contemporary world. Our position and our socialist involvement in this confrontation is unequivocal. It stems from our principles and from the interest of our country. The exchange of ideas and cultural achievements should serve the cause of progress and better understanding of nations. It is in this spirit that Poland propagates her art abroad.

Consolidation of the ideological and moral unity of the nation is among the chief principles of our policies. We speak of unity which is based on true consensus on matters of primary importance, such as the acceptance of the socialist model of development, the benefit of the country and the nation, the security and international prestige of the country. Unity of this kind does not preclude criticism, nor discussion, neither it requires passivity or conformism. However, it requires that every one should feel responsible for the country, said the speaker.

One of the main assumptions of our cultural policy is that participation of artists in the programming of cultural development, in stimulating creativity, in discussions on various aspects of enriching the cultural policy of the party and state should broaden.

We are also interested in greater involvement of artistic associations in the discussion of basic problems as well as in wider participation of artists in the programming of cultural development, stressed Jerzy Lukaszewicz.

Next, discussion was opened to be continued tomorrow.

Grudzien Addresses Congress

LD080845Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Report on Speech by Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, at Polish Writers' Union Congress in Katowice on 7 April]

[Text] The 20th Congress of the Polish Writers' Union opened in Katowice today. Zdzislaw Grudzien spoke during the discussion. He cordially welcomed the assembly on behalf of the many thousands of the working class of Katowice Voivodship. He spoke about the vast achievements of the Silesian region and its contribution to the country's development. Zdzislaw Grudzien spoke about the alliance of writers with the working class, of its patriotism and its role in forming socialist awareness and consolidation of the people's unity. He said in part:

[Begin Grudzien recording] I would like to share a personal thought with you. The comrades who are present with me here and who, thanks to the trust of our society, have been given the noble duty of directing the overall operations of Katowice Voivodship, will confirm my conviction that the patriotic and diligent working class--and all the working people of this region--deserve the deepest honor and highest respect for their faithful service to Poland, their unchanging documentation by deeds of their love for the fatherland, the sense of responsibility they have always displayed for the optimum exploitation of the existing potential of the material and cadre resources for the benefit of the whole people, for the growth of the strength of our state and for the constant improvement of living and working conditions of all Poles--men and women. [applause]

In the example of our voivodship the truth is reflected with particular force that socialist transformations in the processes of production are accompanied by deep changes in the awareness of working people, in their customs and way of life. This is the effect of combining the achievements of the contemporary scientific and technological revolution with the values of socialism. Only socialism creates a real opportunity for a full involvement of the achievements of science and technology in the service of humanity. This means that there is an opportunity to reduce to a minimum marginal, negative effects of progress in civilization which are known from the experiences of developed capitalist countries. This is why our party in its daily activities, especially in the forecasting of the future of our country, maintains a policy whose essence is a competent and considered linking of economic, social and cultural development. This is why we do all we can to make production and technical progress not only to benefit the increasingly topical material needs of the people, but also to stimulate such transformations in human awareness and human way of life, in the approach to work and in thinking and acting, which consolidate and disseminate socialist ideological and moral values on a national scale.

Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has frequently drawn attention to this matter of immense importance, expressing the conviction that the building of a developed socialist society requires a close linking of the program for Poland's economic development with the implementation of principles of a socialist way of life, social justice and socialist democracy. In such a comprehensive activity lies one of the basic sources of the strength of our party's policy and of our ability to face the present ideological confrontation with the enemies of socialism.

The changes which have occurred in the awareness of the people of Katowice Voivodship are a fragment of the historic transformations of the whole Polish people, which has taken place under the leadership of the PZPR. They are, in part, the result of the implementation of the party program in the sphere of culture, a program implemented with complete consistency from the first days of People's Poland. [applause]

Dear comrades and citizens, dear friends, I express the deep conviction that in the future you will more broadly meet than in the past this social need. You will cope with the lofty task--as told by the most beautiful traditions of Polish literature, documented for centuries by its most eminent writers--unbreakably tied to the home country, wisely and in a dignified way serving the fatherland and people with the pen. With this thought I wish your congress successful discussions. [applause] [end recording]

TASS CITES PANORAMA ATTACK ON CHINESE LEADERSHIP

LD081920Y Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

["Peking Is Imperialism's Ally"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 8, TASS--"China After Mao. Dangerous Course". This is the title of an article published in the Polish weekly PANORAMA. It is pointed out in the article that the course pursued by the present Chinese leaders runs counter to the peaceful aspirations of peoples and contradicts the main trend of the world development. The Chinese leaders thus act contrary to the interests of their own people.

The replacement of the previous composition of the National People's Congress with the new composition and the changes in the composition of the leading bodies are closely connected with a campaign to discredit politically the "gang of the four" that continues in China. And though the Chinese press asserts that the country has entered upon the stage of "establishing universal order", the Maoist course is still being conducted, the course that had a negative effect on the Chinese economy, that caused dissatisfaction of the Chinese working people and generated new conflicts among the leadership. The situation in the PRC has become so acute and complex that the new Peking leaders who came into power after doing away with the "gang of the four" could not conceal the difficult problems. They admit that the country's economy is in a state of stagnation and even disarray.

The "gang of the four" is blamed for the economic disarray, though, as is known, it was supported by Mao Tse-tung and it would not be able to come into office without his assistance. Therefore, the political campaign against the "gang of the four" that continues since the autumn of 1976 does not mean "evening the score". This campaign is a tactical manoeuvre that pursues the aim of making certain changes in the most adventuristic concepts of Mao Tse-tung, while preserving the Maoist course on the whole. The campaign against the "gang of the four" that was unleashed in China also serves as a convenient pretext for cutting short all sort of opposition trends and liquidating adversaries of the present leadership whether or not they were linked with the "gang of the four".

Modernisation of the army is proclaimed as the priority task in speeches of Chinese leaders. The events in China after Mao Tse-tung's death confirmed that China's present leadership had not given up the course at the country's militarisation. This course is linked directly with the Maoist strategy which is aimed at achieving China's great power goals.

China is the only state in the world whose leaders believe that war is inevitable, and moreover, necessary. Peking stages acts of subversion against the peaceful policy of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, sabotages the process of detente, encourages the West to armed confrontation with the USSR and socialist countries, makes calls for knocking together an anti-socialist front with United States participation and for creating a new "sanitary cordon" around the Soviet Union. This Maoist plan was confirmed by Hua Kuo-feng when he spoke at the latest session of the National People's Congress.

Hence, it is easy to see why Peking turns to the most reactionary imperialist circles in capitalist countries, to the enemies of detente. Peking fully supports also those leaders in the United States who come out against talks on strategic offensive arms limitation, welcomes those NATO circles that declare for increasing armaments in Western Europe, approves of the stand of the supporters of production of neutron weapons and their deployment in Western Europe, thus exposing itself again and again as a supporter of the arms race and imperialist's ally.

CEAUSESCU, WIFE, AIDES DEPART FOR THE U.S. 11 APR

AU111122Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A short time ago the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu left for the United States on a state visit at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalynn Carter. The head of the Romanian state is accompanied in this visit by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister at the Presidential Office of the Republic and head of the president's counselors; and Ioan Avram, minister of machinebuilding industry.

Upon departing from Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by the members and candidate members of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, by secretaries of the Central Committee and by members of the Central Committee, the State Council and the government, as well as by leaders of central institutions and civic organizations and by other officials.

A great number of Bucharest inhabitants warmly greeted President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and wished them bon voyage and complete success in this visit which will contribute to a better knowledge between the Romanian and American peoples, to strengthening cooperation and collaboration in the interests of the two countries and to promoting understanding and peace throughout the world.

Cables Leaders From Plane

AU111837Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Flying over Hungary, Austria, the FRG, the Netherlands and Great Britain, President Nicolae Ceausescu sent cables from abroad his plane to the leaders of these countries. In the cable sent to Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world. Addressing himself to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that Romanian-Austrian relations of friendship and cooperation will contine to record an upward course.

The cable sent to President Walter Scheel referred to the continuous development and diversification of relations of cooperation between Romania and the FRG, on the basis of full equality and mutual respect. The same conviction of the further development of Romanian-Dutch ties was expressed in the cable sent to Queen Juliana. In the cable addressed to Queen Elizabeth II, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated that he looks forward to his forthcoming state visit to Great Britain, with the conviction that it will give new impetus to developing the good relations of cooperation and collaboration between our countries and peoples.

Stops Over in Ireland

LD112252Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Shannon, 11 April AGERPRES--On its way to the U.S.A.--where the Romanian head of state is to pay a state visit--the presidential plane having on board President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu landed on the Shannon International Airport of Ireland.

At the airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceasescu were welcomed with particular cordiality by Michael O'Kennedy, minister for foreign affairs, on behalf of the president of the Republic of Ireland, Patrick Hillery, by other officials and representatives of local authorities.

A military guard, lined up on the airport, presented arms. The state anthems of Romania and Ireland were played. President Nicolae Ceausescu reviewed the military guard.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceasusecu were invited in the official reception hall where they conversed in a cordial atmosphere with the minister of foreign affairs, with the other Irish officials who welcomed them.

Opinions were exchanged on the future development of relations between Romania and Ireland, both bilaterally and internationally, in the struggle for collaboration, peace and security. Approached were also questions concerning the building of a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe, the taking of effective steps on the road of military disengagement and disarmament, the promotion of a settlement by political means, which should secure a just and durable peace in the Middle East and in other parts of the world, the intensification of the peoples' efforts for a constructive, peaceful settlement of the new problems confronting present-day mankind.

At the hosts' invitation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, as also the persons accompanying them, visited the airport building and were given explanations regarding the development of the Shannon industrial zone. President Nicolae Ceasusescu signed the visitor's book of the airport.

Answering the question put by representatives of the local press President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the hope that the relations between Romania and Ireland would develop in the future on a political and economic plane as also in other domains of common interest, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of understanding and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

Romania's president mentioned that he is acquainted with the Irish people's qualities, industry and staunchness, with its wish to develop in peace and secure its independence and sovereignty. The Romanian people has the same aspirations and precisely this gives a solid basis for achieving a good collaboration in the future. In the end, the Romanian head of state addressed the Irish people wishes of peace, prosperity and welfare.

Arrives in Washington

AU120822Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 12 Apr 78 AU

[Summary] "Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, who are on a state visit to the United States at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalynn Carter, arrived on North American territory today at 0100 Bucharest time."

The presidential plane landed at Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington. "President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mrs Vance; George Vest, assistant secretary of state for European affairs; William Luers, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs; Maj Gen Benjamin Starr, commander of Andrews Air Force Base, and his wife; Nicholas Andrews, director at the office of East European affairs in the State Department; as well as the U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest Rudolph Aggrey.

"Romania's ambassador to Washington, Nicolae Nicolae, and Ambassador Ion Datcu, our country's permanent representative to the United Nations; Romanian mission and embassy members were also present."

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were then taken to their residence opposite the White House.

"The official ceremony of being received at the White House, as well as the meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter will take place in a few hours time."

JERUSALEM POST CARRIES 7 APR INTERVIEW WITH CEAUSESCU

TA110800Y Jerusalem POST in English 11 Apr 78 p 5 TA

[Interview with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on 7 April in Bucharest, by Jerusalem POST diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Synagogue-goers in Bucharest on Shabbat seemed plainly pleased that an Israeli journalist had been awarded an interview by President Ceausescu. Some of them had seen the news report of the interview on their televisions Friday night, and others read of it in Saturday's SCINTEIA. At an after-the-service Kiddush at the Malbim Synagogue, Deputy Chief Rabbi Yi'zha Me'ir Marilus made a little speech in honour of the occasion.

On Friday night I went for services to the Choral Synagogue, conveyed directly from the interview held at the communist party headquarters in an official car. The interview itself was conducted in the president's enormous office at the party HQ.

The questions had been submitted in advance, as is the invariable requirement, their final draft followed lengthy negotiations with government officials. Ceausescu was provided by aides with written answers in a special file which he was to read out and elaborate on. But--although sternly warned not to--I stayed away from the prepared questions, with Ceausescu's tacit consent, and the president eventually closed his file of prepared answers and engaged in a relatively free-wheeling discussion.

He has a slight stutter, which becomes more pronounced when he is speaking of sensitive or controversial issues. Though a short man, he radiates authority and dignity, and speaks on international affairs with all the knowledge and experience of one of today's most active and travelled statesmen. (He will visit China after his American trip, and has also offered to mediate in the Cambodian-Vietnamese dispute.

Ceausescu looked much greyer and older than during Premier Begin's visit in the autumn. Aides said he had had a hectic winter of work and other sources explained he was concerned for the health of his wife Elena, an engineer and also a leading figure in the party.

Question: Mr President, Romania's economic accomplishments, and especially its rapid industrialization, over the last 30 years, particularly in recent years, are followed with interest in the world. The international press, referring to some recent decisions of the Romanian Communist Party leadership, has been writing about the "new mechanism of the Romanian economy." What is the essence of these decisions? What do they mean for Romania's development in the future?

A: The decisions taken by the Central Committee of our party on improving the management and planning of the national economy originate in the need to provide better conditions for the implementation of the goals set by the eleventh congress of our party on building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

For the management of the country's economy we have established a broad democratic framework; this system is based on the working people's councils in enterprises and industrial centrals, which guarantees the participation of the working people in actual decision-making, and also on the general meetings of all workers at each economic unit, who have the right to decide on the fundamental matters concerning the activity of such units.

Now we envisage an improvement of the economic mechanism, so as to secure a fuller expression of the economic laws, by providing the material and financial means for economic and financial self-management and self-administration. We wish the working people's councils to play a more important part in the drafting of their own plans and budgets and to have more rights in charting the economic and social development of their respective enterprises; all this, of course, under the over-all national economic plan, which sees to the harmonious development of the economy and society as a whole.

Moreover, we also envisage that the administrative-territorial units, the county, town and commune people's councils should also have the necessary material and financial means and broader rights for the actual exercise of their self-management.

I should also like to mention that the steps we have taken are intended to give more effective incentives for the working people to become interested in a rapid growth of the economy, through direct profit-sharing according to the results registered in each economic unit.

(This is a key element in Ceausescu's new economic package: Romania, following the practice in other Eastern bloc states such as Yugoslavia and Hungary, has brought in a system of limited incentive payments in order to boost productivity. D.L.)

All these measures, we hope, will stimulate the development rate of the productive forces, the increment of the national income and, thereby, a more rapid rise in the standards of civilization, of the material and spiritual well-being of the working people.

Q: Romania, which terms itself a developing socialist country, advocates the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order. I know that you have been giving much time and attention to this question, and I should like to hear some of your ideas in that respect.

A: Almost two-thirds of mankind are living in the less developed countries or, as they often say, in developing countries; two-thirds of mankind are poor and less than a third is rich. The world has been divided into the rich and the poor as a result of a long historical development, but primarily because of colonialism, of the imperialist policy of domination over other peoples.

Romania, which is a socialist country and at the same time a developing country, believes that this state of affairs can no longer continue and should be eliminated as soon as possible. In this regard, we have been advocating a new type of international economic relations, based on equal rights for all states. Such relations should provide for fair trade, an adequate ratio between the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, and the developing countries' broad access to modern technologies, which is one of the basic prerequisites for their economic and social development [paragraph continues]

At the same time, this implies that each and every nation should be full master of its own national wealth.

We believe that in the process of implementing such measures, the developing countries themselves ought to put a greater emphasis on a more efficient capitalization of their own resources and also on intensive cooperation among themselves. At the same time, more substantive assistance is needed from the developed countries which in fact, to be sure, are in duty bound to provide it. It is, indeed, necessary to work out appropriate agreements on a world level designed to carry into effect such an orientation and to promote such new relations, which one could generically call a "new international economic order."

Such an approach would meet not only the interests of the developing countries, but also those of the developed countries, since it would be conducive to greater economic stability, to fuller utilization of productive capacities and labor force and, therefore, to a healthier development of the world economy.

We believe that the United Nations and its international agencies, the economic ones in particular, have an important part to play in providing an appropriate framework of negotiation for the conclusion of the necessary agreements and for supervising their implementation.

Obviously, the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new economic order would exert a strong influence on the whole fabric of international affairs, leading to higher standards of civilization for each nation and to stronger national independence for each people; all this would promote a policy of peace in the world.

Q: Picking up on your ideas for international cooperation and peace, I should like to say that I read your statements voicing disappointment over the results of the Belgrade conference (on European peace and security). My question is: What were you precisely expecting from Belgrade? How would you think that the process of implementing whatever was agreed in Helsinki could be furthered beyond Belgrade and towards Madrid? How, in your opinion, could Europe move towards strengthening detente, instead of moving away from it? What can your country specifically do in this context?

A: Romania has always firmly declared the need for democratic relations to be built in Europe, grounded on equality, on the observance of the principles of national independence, sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. Such new relations are bound to lead to broad cooperation in the economic field--by removing the restrictions now extant--and also in the field of science and technology, of cultural activities, exchanges of artistic teams and publications, in improving human contacts. Because ultimately it is the peoples themselves who ought to benefit by these new relations.

It is in that spirit that we worked at the Helsinki conference, it is with that thought in mind that we signed the (Helsinki) final act and campaigned for its implementation. Unfortunately, little has been done in this respect after Helsinki. We would have expected the Belgrade conference to take concrete steps towards carrying into effect those documents and especially, to adopt measures on military desengagement which is one of the decisive factors for the future of security and cooperation in Europe.

It is a fact that after rather long deliberations, which admittedly tackled many questions, the conference only passed the decision on calling another meeting in Madrid, in 1980, as well as some other meetings of lesser importance.

Nothing concrete was decided as to the implementation of the Helsinki documents. That is precisely the reason why we believe that the conference failed to reach its goal and regard its results as unsatisfactory.

Considering the emerging situations we believe that all the states, all the democratic forces, the peoples themselves ought to step up their efforts in order to enforce the implementation of the Helsinki documents and to continue the course toward detente. I must say frankly, however, that I regard the notion of detente as rather inappropriate. Actually what we need is not a policy of relaxation and assuagement, but rather an intensified struggle for new democratic relations among states based on equal rights. Steady efforts and vigilance are needed on the part of the peoples so that new, democratic relations are built in the world.

(At Belgrade Romania campaigned energetically, but unsuccessfully, for the adoption of more stringent controls and restraints in the military field: movement of armies, advance warning of maneuvers etc. D.L.)

Q: Have you been disappointed because your own efforts for broader international cooperation might not have been matched by other countries? Has Belgrade shown that the advance toward the goals you have been upholding is not fast enough?

A: One can hardly talk of disappointment since very radical and very rapid changes have been wrought in international affairs, which have considerably altered the world balance of forces. The fact has been brought into broad spotlight that the peoples are playing an increasingly important part in international life, and that the principles of equality, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force are now the only ones that are likely to provide a basis for new relations and to guarantee each nation the opportunity to develop in freedom, according to its own will.

It is true that Belgrade, just like other conferences, brought to the fore the existence of strong contradictions, which have, in fact, become stronger of late, between various states and groups of states, stemming especially from policies of spheres of influence, from policies of international domination. In a certain sense we would regard that situation as normal, since international affairs cannot be a one-way stream. International developments have their own ebbs and tides. But notwithstanding all the difficulties, we believe that the actual trends and the general prospects favor a new, democratic policy, and that the peoples do have the necessary strength to secure their peace and independence.

Q: Now, this is a question which, of course, concerns us in Israel but which is also of broad interest in the Christian world and the Moslem world too. You in Romania are recognized for your policy of religious and national tolerance with regard to all the groups living in your country. How has this policy contributed to the general progress of your society?

A: I would rather divide my answer in two parts.

First, I would say that once we started building socialism in Romania, we paid special attention to raising the cultural standards of all the citizens in our homeland, irrespective of their nationality. We devoted special care to the development of education, science and culture, and generally, to providing opportunities for all citizens fully to benefit from knowledge and science, to enjoy full and equal opportunities to attend any kind of school in order to improve their level of learning in every field.

I have to tell you that this activity has played an important part in training our personnel for every domain, in improving the degree of understanding and consciousness of the masses; this is reflected in the support given by the people as a whole to the policy of the Romanian Communist Party, in the way in which the programme for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society is being carried into effect.

As for religious freedom, we have always set out from the premise that all the citizens of our country, irrespective of their nationality, are entitled to enjoy the freedom of choosing and practising a certain faith. The constitution of the country carried very clear provisions to that effect. Actually, there are 14 religious denominations in Romania, and several of them have their representatives in the Grand National Assembly. All these churches are part of the Socialist Unity Front.

We trust that the safeguarding and observance of religious freedom of the people are part and parcel of our policy aimed at building a society based on equal rights, equity and cooperation on equal terms among all people, regardless of their nationality.

Now, of course, I should not like to be misunderstood; while observing the freedom of religious faiths, we have also been abiding by the rights of those who are not religious, giving them an opportunity to demonstrate that the world as it stands now is the outcome of historical development, that it can be explained scientifically, with the instruments of dialectical and historical materialism. We believe, however, that it is by observing both of these freedoms, and by relying on the people's rising level of cognition and culture, that we are providing opportunities for real freedom, for an unhampered assertion of human personality.

Q: Turning now to the Middle East, what is your view, Mr President, of President as-Sadat's initiative and of the meetings and talks between the leaders of Egypt and Israel? Also--what was Romania's role in promoting these contacts? Maintaining contacts as you do throughout the world, have you found that, at present, President as-Sadat's initiative enjoys support in various parts of the world?

A: I should like to mention, first of all, that the continued tension in the Middle East creates the everpresent danger of the outbreak of new military clashes and of another war. That is why we have consistently taken a resolute stand favouring the speediest political settlement of the conflict, leading to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war; to the settlement of the Palestine problem on the basis of the Palestine Arabs' right to self-determination, including their right to establish an independent state of their own; and, at the same time, to the establishment of a lasting and just peace, which should ensure the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states, and conditions for them to have good-neighbourly relations.

We have always believed and we do believe now that the problems in the Middle East can only be settled peacefully, by way of negotiations; that is why we have regarded President as-Sadat's initiative and his peace talks with Premier Begin as an important step in the solution of these problems. It seems that the explanations given on Romania's stand regarding the adoption of the solution of peaceful negotiations has contributed towards an understanding by President as-Sadat and Premier Begin of the need to make use of all means in order to achieve peace. However, I must say that as against President as-Sadat's firm initiative in the direction of peace, the response from Israel and from Premier Begin has not been up to the expectations. Or at least has not been so far...

Q: In the light of what you have just said and taking into account that there is no satisfactory dialogue at present, are you again actively trying to assist the parties move closer? [paragraph continues]

How in this light, do you sum up Foreign Minister Dayan's visit to Romania?

A: I think that, considering the present deadlock, Israel is called upon to adopt an appropriate attitude and to take measures that are likely to be a fitting response to President as-Sadat's initiative. That is how we can overcome the present impasse.

As regards my talks with Foreign Minister Dayan, we have, of course, discussed bilateral relations and a number of international matters, giving special attention to the Middle East problems.

I set forth in detail Romania's stand on these matters, emphasizing the necessity that Israel should respond to President as-Sadat's initiative.

We believe that President as-Sadat's proposals for a declaration of principles are a minimum of what can be expected for the continuation of the peace-making process. Plainly, it ought to be a declaration of principles providing for Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and for the solving of the Palestine problem on the basis of the Palestine people's right to self-determination. This is a requirement without which one could hardly expect to break the deadlock.

Of course, Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon, the renunciation of settlements in occupied territories and of the claim to maintain them in the future, must also take place in the shortest possible time. It is thus necessary to adopt a clear stand, which should open the road to the continuation of negotiations with a view to achieving a just peace.

It should also be considered that the achievement of a comprehensive peace settlement implies the participation in the negotiations of Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians, represented by the PLO; this is the only framework within which a general peace can be achieved. It is our belief that an adequate framework for such a meeting ought to be created and that one such framework would be the resumption of the Geneva conference.

Q: Do you think that the PLO should be considered as the only, exclusive representative of the Palestinians? I am asking this, because as you are probably aware, there is a general opposition in Israel in this respect.

(There was also a lengthy reference in this question to the fact that Romania, in the official statements over recent months, has omitted any explicit mention of the PLO. D.L.)

A: I think that the matter of the representation of the Palestinian people should be considered setting out from the wish of the great majority of that people. So far, that wish confirms that the PLO ought to represent the Palestine people in international organizations, including the U.N. Thus, it obviously appears as the most qualified representative of the Palestine people, the only one that can commit them to seek a solution that would secure their right to self-determination, including the establishment of an independent state, where they can live a free and civilized life.

Q: As you said, Mr President, the Palestinian question is the crux of the dispute and conflict. You have had summit contacts with both sides. It is known that in every instance you conducted frank and open talks, expressing your opinion and offering your advice, relying on your intimate knowledge of the situation.

Knowing Israel's feelings with regard to the PLO, and the public stands of each side, what can you tell both the Palestinians and Israel? What can be done to break the present deadlock?

A: The Palestinian question is, indeed, the essential factor. And the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East depends on it. Therefore, one should set out from the need to provide the conditions for the Palestinian people to organize their own independent life, and to be able to decide how to govern themselves in the future, with whom will they collaborate and in what form. Doubtless, a future Palestinian state and the state of Israel will have to establish relations of collaboration and, in the longer term, of active collaboration.

I think that one should start from the realities in the Middle East, from the need for two states--Israel and the Palestinian Arab state--to live togeter in good-neighbourly relations and, in perspective, in active collaboration on the territory generally called Palestine. Such a solution to the question cannot endanger the existence of Israel and it must not endanger the existence of a Palestinian state. On the contrary, this is imperative for a just peace in the Middle East.

Of course, it is known that, over the years, a state of tension and animosity has been created. Setting out from this the ways must be found to eliminate the factors of tension. This requires courage--that the peoples be told things openly, as they actually are. It is necessary to tell the Israeli people clearly that, if they wish peace, they should also recognize the Palestinian people's right to peace and to free existence.

Q: You say it takes courage to tell the people how the real situation is. Is this courage also required of the Palestinian leaders, who should tell their people that a Palestinian state must coexist with the state of Israel, and it must have good relations with Israel? Briefly, do you, Mr President, ask of both sides the same thing?

A: No doubt, this calls for both sides, for all the states in the Middle East that are involved in the present conflict, to move towards peace based on equality, mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, collaboration and good-neighborly relations.

As I understood President as-Sadat's initiative, it was directed precisely to that end, and he took the responsibility to tell clearly to the Egyptian people, to the Arab peoples, to the Israeli people and to other peoples that a new policy must be inaugurated, that one must pass from the policy of confrontation, of mutual negation, to a policy of peace, mutual recognition, good-neighborly coexistence and peace.

In my opinion, the heads of state, the governments, the statesmen must have the courage not only to declare wars and maintain military conflicts, but particularly to assume responsibilities before their peoples, before mankind and to promote a policy of peace and collaboration.

I am convinced that all peoples will support those statesmen and leaders who will work for peace, so as to ensure new relations which should preclude military confrontations for their own people and for the neighboring peoples alike.

Q: Mr Ceausescu, you are a man of peace who has always supported international peace and collaboration. You have helped much, especially in the last few months, the dialogue and process of negotiations. You have recently met every representative element of influential political opinion in Israel, the Labor Party, MAPAM, the government represented by Begin and Dayan. [paragraph continues]

There are many differences of opinion among those political forces, but there is a likely unanimity on the PLO problem--nobody is ready to think of the PLO as a possible partner in negotiations. What, in your opinion, is the way out of this situation? It is clear that no progress can be made if both sides remain entrenched in their present positions.

A: I believe that it is necessary to discuss openly in Israel the proposition that peace is conditioned on the settlement of the Palestinian question. The Israeli people must be told frankly that peace cannot be achieved unless the state of affairs which has evolved over a long period of time is overcome and future relations are established on a new basis. It ought to be understood in this respect that the PLO's participation in the discussions is a necessity. Just as the Israeli people elect their leaders to represent them, the Palestinians are the ones to decide who must represent them. Therefore talks must be conducted with those whom the people acknowledge as their representatives. There is no other way of engineering peace and peaceful coexistence in the world. The very fact that we accept relations among states having different social systems and different outlook must provide an understanding of the need to create conditions for the PLO's participation on an equal footing in the negotiatons to be held.

The Israeli leaders, the politicians in Israel, have declared of late that they wish to conduct negotiations without preconditions, that everything is negotiable. And they assert that in this framework solutions will be found to all questions. Therefore, negotiations without preconditions should be started on the Palestinian question as well. It follows that during the negotiations solutions acceptable for both sides will have to be devised.

Q: Do you think, Mr President, that Yassir 'Arafat would want to negotiate with Israel? That would mean acknowledging Israel's right to existence, and accepting Resolution 242.

A: You know well that the PLO has expressed more than once its willingness to go to Geneva, and Israel was the one to oppose it. That move, the participation in the negotiations is a question the PLO has accepted by declaring its willingness to take part in it. As a matter of fact, that was the very aim of the Arab conference in Rabat.

Actually, to participate in the negotiations means implicitly to accept the solutions that will be elaborated during the conference, which, undoubtedly, will have to take into account the safeguarding of the Palestinians' right to self-determination. The very fact of sitting at the negotiating table means mutual recognition. Certainly, peace cannot be conceived without adequate agreements, without adequate guarantees.

Somebody must make a start. Normally, Israel should make it by recognizing the Palestinian right to self-determination, up to the establishment of an independent state, and by accepting PLO participation in the negotiations on the institutionalization of that right.

(Ceausescu added here that formal PLO recognition of Israel should come once negotiations had started and before any treaty was concluded. D.L.)

Q: Would you like to say something about Romanian-U.S. relations in connection with your visit to America next week? (He leaves today. D.L.)

A: The very visit to the U.S., at President Carter's invitation, is an expression of the good relations between Romania and the U.S.. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in the development of Romanian-U.S. economic exchanges and in carrying out cooperative ventures, such as joint companies. The fact that over the last eight years the economic exchanges between our countries have increased more than eightfold highlights the progress of our economic relations. Likewise, the contacts in science, technology, culture, the exchanges of persons have intensified, and a considerable number of agreements and conventions have been signed. All this enables us to say that the relations between Romania and the U.S. have reached a level from which new and broad prospects are opening for the future.

Romania and the U.S. have also often exchanged views on international questions. During the visit a number of complex international issues will certainly be focused on in the talks, considering the need for all states, irrespective of size of social system, to take firm action in order to promote new, democratic relations among nations and to solve the existing problems in the interest of peace and collaboration.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST WITH PLO OFFICIAL 10 APR

AU110855Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Yesterday President Nicolae Ceausescu received Hani al-Hasan, political counselor of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. During the ensuing talk, the two sides exchanged views on the Middle East situation and on the means of settling the problems in that area, as also on the establishment of a just and lasting peace. Stress was laid on the special importance of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, of the solving of the Palestinian question, based on the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including its right to set up its own independent state.

The sides stressed that the essential problem in the Middle East is the Palestinian problem, that without a just solution of this problem one cannot speak of eliminating the conflict and of establishing peace in the interest of all peoples in that area.

The two sides also stressed the need to insure the appropriate framework for conducting negotiations on Middle East problems with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They stressed that under the current conditions the application by all forces involved in the conflict of the recent Security Council resolution on the Lebanese situation is of great importance.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu assured the PLO leadership that our country will continue to support the just cause of the Palestinian people, that it will maintain solidarity with their just struggle and will continue to do all it can to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 10 APR

LD102112Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/4/1978--An economic government delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by Ahmad Sultan Isma'il deputy prime minister and minister of electricity and power, arrived in Bucharest on Monday.

Talks started today between the Romanian economic government delegation led by Gheorghe Oprea and the Egyptian one led by Ahmad Sultan Isma'il.

During the talks, analyzed is the stage of cooperation ventures in electric power and electrical engineering, as also the possibilities of developing cooperation in these sectors.

Ceausescu Receives Egyptian Minister

AU111200Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received Ahmad Sultan Isma'il, deputy prime minister and minister of electricity and energy, who is visiting our country as head of an Egyptian Government delegation. The meeting was attended by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government. Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Bucharest, was also present.

The guest extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat, as well as wishes for much good health and happiness, together with wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the feelings of friendship extended and in turn conveyed to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt cordial greetings and best wishes for prosperity and well-being to the friendly Egyptian people.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with great satisfaction that the traditional relations of freindship and close cooperation, based on esteemed and mutual respect, existing between our countries and peoples are constantly developing in all fields of activity in the spirit of the joint declaration and of the agreements and understandings concluded during the summit meetings and talks. The sides also expressed the desire to continue to diversify bilateral relations and, within this context, emphasized that the expansion and strengthening of economic and other cooperation between Romania and Egypt are fully in keeping with interests of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples and with the interests of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Energy Agreements Signed

AU111436Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Following negotiations held in Bucharest by the Romanian and Egyptian economic governmental delegations, a protocol was signed today on developing cooperation and collaboration in energy between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt. The Romanian foreign trade enterprise Romenegro and the Egyptian authority for rural electrifications also signed a contract on bringing electricity to villages in several Egyptian regions and an agreement on cooperation in carrying out irrigation work in that country.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES OUTGOING SUDANESE AMBASSADOR 10 APR

LD112011Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 11 April, AGERPRES--On April 10, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Sayyid Sharif, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to Romania, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission here.

POLITIKA ON USSR'S REACTION TO NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AU1110457 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 78 pp 1-2 AU

[R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 8 April--As expected, Leonid Brezhnev concluded his great working and political tour of Siberia and the Far East in Vladivostok with a foreign political speech which was addressed exclusively to the United States and to the administration of Jimmy Carter. It could be said that there is certain symbolism in the choice of the place and time for this speech. Brezhnev wanted to call attention to the fact that he remains faithful to "the spirit of Vladivostok," that is, to the agreement on the preparation of "a missile agreement" on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security of the two powers, which he reached with the then President Ford 3 1/2 years ago on the shore of the Pacific. At the same time the highest Soviet leader wanted to warn Jimmy Carter that the time has come, perhaps the last time, when an agreement on limiting strategic arms must be prepared and signed or this chance may be irretrievably lost.

It is believed here that Brezhnev's message from Vladivostok, from the deck of the cruiser Admiral Senyavin, following the maneuvers of the Soviet Far Eastern naval fleet, will be taken seriously in Washington.

Test With Vance

The attempt of the two missile and nuclear big powers to use the last chance in fact began with Brezhnev's speech yesterday. For, even before the United States and the world heard the Vladivostok monologue, it had been arranged that Cyrus Vance would visit Moscow toward the end of this month, that is, most likely on 20 April.

The highest Soviet leader openly stated in his speech that he expects the appropriate steps, meaning concessions, from the other side because "the appropriate questions cannot be resolved without this." The public has been able to conclude that the USSR has already made concessions and that now everything depends on the United States.

Thus, the time preceding Vance's arrival here is very tense.

Step Without Publicity

Foreign observers here consider it an extraordinarily interesting circumstance that it was precisely yesterday that Jimmy Carter publicly announced his decision on postponing the decision on the production of the neutron bomb. Observers have interpreted this as Carter's political step toward a better atmosphere on the eve of the opening of the Gromyko-Vance dialog but today they are astonished to some extent to see that this news from Washington has been accorded no publicity here.

The fact that this [Carter's decision] has happened, has undoubtedly relieved the Soviet Union for the same reason for which Carter announced the postponment. The fact is that Moscow, too, is interested in insuring that the test [of the atmosphere] with Vance will take place in the best possible atmosphere. Carter's step very much suits also Leonid Brezhnev personally at least for two reasons. First, because the highest Soviet leader will be able to hold his talks with Schmidt in Bonn at the beginning of May in an atmosphere marked by the absence of a decision on the production of the neutron bomb for the needs of the U.S. European allies. [paragraph continues]

Second, because Brezhnev will be able to decide without any "neutron" burden whether he should attend the UN special session on disarmament in New York in May and, finally, whether he should agree to a meeting with Carter "without an agenda." Of course, Brezhnev's decision on his possible visit to New York will mostly depend on the results of the forthcoming dialog with Vance in Moscow.

BELGRADE MEDIA DISCUSS DISAFFECTED SOVIET UN OFFICIAL

Shevchenko's Position Unclear

LD112019Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] United Nations--The position of Arkadiy Shevchenko, Soviet representative and under secretary general to the United Nations for political and Security Council affairs, is still to be officially clarified. Shevchenko yesterday left his post due to "disagreements with the government" of his country and he decided not to return to the USSR.

But there is still no formal decision as to what will happen to Shevchenko, "the second man" at the United Nations, who has been discharging this function for the past 5 years.

The UN official representative informed newsmen at noon today New York time that Shevchenko had sent a letter to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and that it is now up to the top man of the United Nations to bring about, on the basis of this, as well as of other circumstances, a clarification of this case as soon as possible.

The Soviet Government nominated Shevchenko as candidate for the post of under secretary general for political and Security Council affairs. The Soviet Government "traditionally" fills this post at the UN Secretariat. Shevchenko's 5-year mandate was to have expired on 15 April but it has been extended until April 1980. This was done 2 months ago, certainly on the basis of agreement and, as stated today, at the initiative of the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Government will have a decisive word in the present stage of clarifying Shevchenko's status. If official Moscow does not wish him to remain in the post of under secretary general until the expiration of the mandate in 1980, then Kurt Waldheim will have to decide on his suspension, the UN representative said today.

He was unable to reply to the question about the nature of the differences between Under Secretary General Shevchenko and his government, of which the official representative informed newsmen at the United Nations yesterday.

CIA Involvement Cited

AU112151Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The office of Soviet representative Arkadiy Shevchenko, UN under secretary general for political and Security Council affairs, was sealed today in expectation of an official clarification of his further status. Shevchenko yesterday left his post because of disagreement with the government of his country and decided not to return to the Soviet Union.

An official UN spokesman has told the press that Shevchenko had sent a letter to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and that it is now up to the highest UN official to clarify the case.

Leonid Romanov, spokesman of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, has stated that Shevchenko is a victim of a premeditated provocation in which the CIA is involved. The Soviet Union has sent a strong protest to the U.S. Government and demanded that Shevchenko return to his country, Romanov said.

The U.S. State Department has resolutely denied that the United States had anything to do with Shevchenko's decision. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance this morning met Anatoliy Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to the United States, and discussed the Shevchenko case.

TANJUG CITES REPORT ON LCY INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

LD111729Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0615 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

["From the Draft Report on the Work of the LCY and of the LCY Central Committee Between the 10th and 11th Congresses: International Activity of the LCY and SFRY"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--"The development of the international situation, important events and changes which have occurred since the 10th LCY Congress, expanded activities and the increased role and influence of the nonalined countries have confirmed the lasting value of the objectives and principles for which Yugoslavia, together with other nonalined countries, constantly and consistently fought.... The active participation of the LCY and of the SFRY in the peaceful solution of many international problems and the promotion of relations with many countries and political parties and movements have strengthened Yugoslavia's role in the world and its international status as a whole. The revolutionary substance of our foreign policy and the great reputation of Yugoslavia in the world, particularly of Comrade Tito's role as the architect and the strategist of our independent and nonalined foreign policy, have been strongly confirmed."

These assessments are contained in the draft report on the work of the LCY and of the LCY Central Committee between the two congresses--in the part devoted to the international activity of the LCY and of the SFRY during this period.

"The results attained and the resolve of the working class and of the working people, and of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia to resist any possible aggression and hostile activity directed against our country," notes the draft report, "were the guarantee insuring a free and independent development of our society and the suppression of all outside pressures and interference in our internal affairs. The nationwide support for the independence and nonalined foreign policy of our country was powerfully manifested during the past period; this represents a most important factor in frustrating the actions by the dogmatic, bureaucratic-etatist, liberalistic, technocratic and other conservative forces in the area of our foreign policy and of international relations."

The period between the two congresses is characterized by "significant successes in the democratization and socialization of Yugoslavia's foreign policy. The number of subjects of our international cooperation has increased and the contacts between various factors of Yugoslav society and foreign countries have become even more meaningful. In keeping with the SFRY Constitution, the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces took an active part in shaping and implementing the foreign policy of the federation; they also developed a very extensive direct economic, scientific-technical, cultural-educational and other cooperation with the organs and organizations of other countries and with international organizations....

"The LCY worked strongly to insure that the unified policy of our country should be built by constantly coordinating and by intensifying the responsibilities of all those who participate in international cooperation and by vigorously and successfully resisting manifestations of nationalism, particularism, unitarism, monopolism, statism, liberalism and other negative manifestations."

During the period between the two congresses international relations were characterized by complex and contradictory developments in the world and significant international events, and by major positive changes and organized actions in the further democratization of international relations. During this period "the social role and political influence of the working class have increased substantially. The crisis of the world system of capitalism has deepened and the aspirations regarding the faster development of all creative potential of the present-day socialist society have been manifested more and more strongly."

The LCY believes that "the inevitable difference in the ways and forms of the struggle for socialism and for the construction of socialist social relations is increasingly becoming a present-day reality of socialism as a world process.... Nonalinement has affirmed itself as a progressive foreign political orientation of the greatest number of countries and as one of the decisive independent factors of international relations which are turning the mounting aspirations of the peoples for peace, independence, development and progress into concrete actions." The fifth nonalined conference in Colombo has confirmed even more powerfully this movement as "an inevitable factor of world policy in the struggle for the preservation of peace and equal international cooperation."

At the same time, a significant contribution to the struggle of progressive forces for peace and social progress in Europe was given by the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties. This meeting, in the assessment of the LCY, "represents a great contribution to the further affirmation of equal relations in the communist and workers movement" while the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Helsinki in 1975 is "a significant positive factor in the development of international relations during the past period."

The activity of the LCY and of the SFRY on the international plain was directed toward the consolidation of the role and of the influence of the nonalined movement, the relaxation of international tension, the consolidation of democratic relations in the communist and workers movement, the peaceful solution of disputes and conflicts, resolute involvement in the struggle for independence, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the countries in all parts of the world, especially in Africa, curbing the armaments race and toward the solution of complex economic problems which have a particularly several affect and weigh on the developing countries. According to the LCY assessment the Colombo conference of nonalined countries "enriched the substance of the policy of nonalinement, provided its most complete definition and, in the new conditions, formulated a comprehensive platform and program of concrete actions for the solution of major international problems." The gap between the developed and the developing countries which in the existing economic system is constantly being reproduced and widened "represents a basic contradiction of the present-day world and a source of international tension and a constant threat to world peace."

The draft report depicts the comprehensive activity of the LCY and SFRY in the further development and promotion of relations with all countries, particularly with our neighbors, with which significant results were attained in the field of economic, scientific-technical, cultural, border and other cooperation. The LCY believes that the conclusion of the Osimo agreements with Italy represents "an example of the successful solution of questions in relations with neighbors, in the spirit of the recommentations of the CSCE final act."

Within the framework of the policy of good neighborly relations, which is considered to be one of the priorities of our foreign policy, the LCY worked and is still working for the agreed solution of outstanding problems and conflicts, among which the status and the rights of the parts of the Yugoslav nations, which as national minorities live in neighboring countries, represent a vital factor of our overall relations.

The SFRY and the LCY devoted great attention to bilateral cooperation with socialist countries and their communist parties. The comprehensive and successful development of cooperation between the SFRY and the LCY and these countries and their parties has been established on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, responsibility before the working class and the people and of reciprocal respect for free independent internal development.

The relations and cooperation between the SFRY and Western European countries have been considerably promoted in the period between the two congresses. Diplomatic relations have been established and cooperation begun with Portugal, Spain and Ireland with which Yugoslavia had no such relations previously.

TITO RECEIVES VRHOVEC ON RETURN FROM ALGERIA

LD111238Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Karadordevo, April 11 (TANJUG)--President Tito has received here in Karadordevo League of Communists of Yugoslavia presidency member Josip Vrhovec on his return from Algeria.

Josip Vrhovec transmitted Algerian President Boumediene's reply to President Tito's message.

Thanking President Tito for the message and extending most cordial greetings, Algerian President Boumediene expressed interest in a continuous exchange of views with the Yugoslav president on all questions of joint interest.

PRESIDENT TITO TOURS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD111852Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Today President Tito is in Bosnia-Hercegovina. The visit of the dearest visitor began with magnificent ovations and greetings of thousands of youth labor brigade members and tens of thousands of citizens along the Samao-Sarajevo railway line, beginning at Doboj right up to Zenica where several tens of thousands of citizens had taken to the squares and boulevards of the town of miners and metal workers. Along the entire railway line President Tito was greeted by songs and cheering. A festive atmosphere prevailed in the youth labor settlement in Zavidovici where the blue train stopped so that President Tito might receive Filip Vukovic, commander of the labor brigade; Adnan Kreso, commander of the settlement in Zavidovici; Semso Hodzic, president of the Zavidovici municipality; and Momcilo Cevaljuga, secretary of the municipal committee.

Brane Djuranovic, Pavlo Stanislic, Hajrudin Ramadan and Branislav Kovacevic, Sarajevo Radio reported, report on today's stay of President Tito in Bosnia-Hercegovina:

President Tito is accompanied by Rato Dugonjic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Branko Mikulic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists; and Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs. President Tito was welcomed in Zenica by Hamdija Pozderac, Milanko Renovica, Seid Maglajlija, Raif Dizdarevic, Hasan Grabcanovic, Nikola Stojanovic, Niko Tomic and Brano Miljus. The president of the republic shook hands with representatives of the tourist and public life of the commune, president of the municipal assembly Vinko Jelcic; secretary of the municipal committee of the League of Communists [word indistinct]; president of the municipal conference of the Socialist Alliance [word indistinct]; and other leaders who welcomed him on behalf of the working people and citizens.

TITO RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF SERBIAN ACADEMY

LD101412Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Karadordevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received in Karadordevo Pavle Savic, president of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences, who presented him with the charter and gold plaque which this highest scientific institution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia is awarding its honorary member, Josip Broz Tito, in appreciation of his work.

In the conversation which took place at the meeting President Tito showed great interest in the work of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences and stressed the importance of developing all aspects of science in our country.

MORE ON VISIT BY FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD111815Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 11, (TANJUG)--Member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and Federal Foreign Trade Secretary Emil Budviger today discussed with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen economic cooperation between the two countries, existing possibilities in their economic relations were said to have remained unexploited, and the need for further efforts to promote economic cooperation was noted. For this purpose, coproduction and business and technical cooperation should be speeded up and extended to cover more industrial branches. Reference was also made to possibilities for fruitful cooperation on third markets.

Received by Doronjski

LD111816Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 11, (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Stevan Doronjski received Finland's Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen today.

In a cordial and friendly talk, the two officials noted with satisfaction the successful development of traditionally good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Finland. The two countries' readiness was emphasized to continually exert the greatest possible efforts to promote and enrich cooperation with new forms. Note was made of the considerable unused possibilities in this field, especially in the field of economic cooperation. Also noted was the need and possibility for more extensive cooperation between the two countries on the international level, especially in joint appearances on the markets of third countries and primarily developing countries.

Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Doronjski stated that Yugoslavia understands and respects the international position of neutral Finland. Minister Vayrynen paid tribute to Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy, especially in Europe.

Vayrynen Departs

LD1122249Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2129 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 11, (TANJUG)--Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen left Belgrade today following an official visit to Yugoslavia on April 10-11 at the invitation of Vice President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic.

During their meeting, Minic and Vayrynen had an exhaustive exchange of opinions on current international questions and development of bilateral Yugoslav-Finnish relations.

Vayrynen praised Yugoslavia and President Tito for Yugoslavia's outstanding international activity and prestige on the world. The Finnish foreign minister also stressed Yugoslavia's important role within the movement of non-alignment. He emphasized that the international positions of non-aligned Yugoslavia and neutral Finland make their standpoints on a series of questions of international relations very similar or identical.

In their consideration of the international situation, the two ministers expressed a great similarity of views on the causes of current events in southern Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Middle East.

Exchanging opinions on the process of detente and European security and cooperation, Minic and Vayrynen agreed that the concluding document of the security and cooperation conference held in Belgrade recently represents an important agreement among the participant countries and enables the follow-up to the conference. The two officials confirmed the readiness of their countries to intensify cooperation with a view to promoting the process initiated.

Considerable attention in the talks was devoted to the problem of disarmament. The importance of the coming U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament was underlined.

The Yugoslav officials informed their Finnish counter-parts on the activity of the non-aligned pending their forthcoming meetings in Kabul and Belgrade.

The Yugoslav-Finnish cooperation was appraised as very good but the common interest in and possibilities for its further expansion in all domains were pointed to. In this sense the wish was expressed for making a special effort to double the present amount of trade between the two countries already by the end of this year for which, it was noted, realistic possibilities exist. Agreement was also reached to intensify other and more up-to-date forms of economic association between Yugoslavia and Finland.

Interest in the further strengthening of existing successful political cooperation at both the bilateral and international levels is also understood to have been reaffirmed. Vayrynen renewed the invitation of Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa to president of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic to pay an early visit to Finland and invited Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Emil Ludviger also to visit Finland.

GHANAIAN OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT, STATEMENT ISSUED

Received by Doronjski

LD101756Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, today received Col Roger Joseph Felli, foreign minister of the Republic of Ghana, now on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Col Felli transmitted cordial greetings from Gen Acheampong, president of Ghana, for President Tito.

In the ensuing friendly talk of some length, views on certain current international questions were exchanged, particularly on the worrying development of the situation in Africa. They found that the two countries have identical views on the necessity to exert further efforts in the direction of peaceful settlement of disputes among the nonaligned countries and to give still more efficient support and aid to the national liberation movements in the south of Africa.

They also asserted with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Ghanaian bilateral relations have been successfully developing.

Vice President Doronjski requested Col Felli to transmit President Tito's greetings and best wishes to President Acheampong.

'Joint Statement' Issued

LD111840Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The joint statement on the visit to Yugoslavia by Col Roger Felli, commissioner of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ghana, was issued today. The statement runs as follows:

At the invitation of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs, Col Roger Felli, commissioner of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ghana, paid an official and friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 6-11 April 1978.

During his stay in Belgrade Commissioner Felli was received by Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

During his visit to Yugoslavia Commissioner Felli had talks with Federal Executive Council member Milorad Birovljev, chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed Yugoslav-Ghanaian committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, on certain questions of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

He also called on graduate engineer Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Executive Council. Colonel Felli also visited the Sava Center in Belgrade and Krusevac where he toured the "Czvena Zastava" forestry industrial combine and the"14 Oktobar" economic organizations.

The talks between the two ministers took place in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and mutual understanding which characterize the relations between the two nonalined countries. They carried out a thorough exchange of views on the situation of and prospects for bilateral relations and discussed the most important current questions of international relations.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Miljan Komatina, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Laslo Bala, SFRY ambassador to Ghana; Milan Knezevic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Dusan Marinkovic, head of the department for Africa south of the Sahara Desert in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Bogdan Popvic, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Trade; Velimir Lalevic, deputy chef de cabinet of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Ilic, section head in the department for Africa south of the Sahara Desert in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the Ghanaian side were: E.K. Otoo, senior principal secretary and head of the foreign affairs service of Ghana; Joseph A. Asmah, Ghanaian ambassador to Yugoslavia; G.O. Lamptey, principal director of the Bureau for Europe and North and South America; F.K. Anane-Senoo, head of department for countries with central economic planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; S.P. Agyarko, principal officer for economic planning in the Ministry of Economic Planning; and I.J. Andoh, chef de cabinet of the commissioner for foreign affairs.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction that with this visit and talks they continued the practice of useful contacts between the two countries on questions of joint interest and in keeping with the protocol on mutual consultations signed in Accra on 8 May 1976. Within this context they informed each other on the current sociopolitical and economic development of the two countries.

The importance which the two countries attach to the development of bilateral relations was confirmed in all the talks. Satisfaction was expressed about the successful development of cooperation between the two countries in individual areas. It was noted that as yet untapped potential exists for the promotion, first and foremost, of economic and scientific and technical cooperation. In this connection emphasis was laid on the implementation of the conclusions adopted at the meeting of the mixed committee in Accra last year.

Within the framework of their review of the international situation the two ministers stressed that in the conditions of the continued bloc division of the world the nonalined countries have peace and security in the world and in the solution of open international questions.

The two sides noted that the nonalined movement has confirmed its lasting ability, through joint actions for the solution of international questions and for the promotion of mutual cooperation, to preserve its vitality and further to consolidate its role of an independent global factor involved in the progressive changes of international political and economic relations. They made a positive assessment of the balance sheet of the activity of the nonalined countries since the fifth conference of nonalined countries in Colombo.

The two ministers stressed the need for the nonalined countries in the months and years ahead to become involved as actively as possible in the solution of key international problems and to make their full contribution toward the preparations for the UN General Assembly special sessions on Namibia and on disarmament and toward the struggle to establish a new international economic system.

Pointing out increased pressure on individual nonalined countries and on the movement as a whole and the attempts to divide nonalined countries under various headings, they particularly stressed the importance of preserving the unity and solidarity of nonalined countries and in this connection expressed the conviction that the forthcoming meetings of nonalined countries will make a necessary and timely contribution toward it.

In this connection the need was stressed for all nonalined countries resolutely and permanently to affirm the nonbloc essence of the policy of nonalinement and reject all attempts to revise the independent platform built into the documents of all its summit conferences.

The two sides also exchanged information on the activities of their governments in preparations for the Kabul and Belgrade meetings and noted that to insure the necessary results all these meetings and the 1979 sixth summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana must reflect the joint interests of the movement as a whole and do so on the basis of the broadest possible common denominator.

Discussing the situation in Africa, the two ministers welcomed the successes of the peoples of African in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, apartheid and racism.

In connection with the latest developments in southern Africa the two sides confirmed the resolve of their countries together with African nonalined and other countries to continue to render comprehensive assistance to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and SWAPO of Namibia and to the frontline states in their struggle, including the continuation of the armed struggle, until a solution has been found which will insure genuine independence and majority government.

The two sides demand that racist South Africa and all UN member countries urgently and fully apply all the UN resolutions regarding the independence of Namibia and confirm their support for SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

They also denounced the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid pursued by South Africa and advocated a broader and more resolute international action to the advantage of freedom, justice and dignity of the oppressed people of South Africa.

The two ministers noted with concern that the situation in the area of the Horn of Africa continues to be very complex and fraught with great dangers and pointed out that an agreement leading to a solution on the basis of OAU and UN principles and principles of the policy of nonalinement can be arrived at only with sincere efforts, great tolerance, understanding and reciprocal recognition of interests. The two sides confirm their full support for the initiatives of the OAU and of its good conciliation committee to tackle the negotiations as soon as possible in order to attain a peaceful solution and normalization of relations between Ethiopia and Somalia.

The two sides stressed the important role of the OAU in the solution of the problems between individual countries and emphsized their full support for its efforts to insure that conflicts between member countries are resolved in a peaceful way, through negotiations and on the basis of the principles of the OAU Charter and of the policy of nonalinement.

The vice president of the Federal Executive Council and the federal secretary of foreign affairs and the Ghanaian commissioner of foreign affairs noted with regret that the latest development in the Middle East has not brought us closer to taking the hat out of this dangerous focal point of crisis.

They denounced the latest Israeli aggression against the Lebanon which is aimed at weakening the PLO and reiterated their conviction that a lasting and equitable solution to the Middle East crisis can be achieved only as a result of unconditional and full Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and with the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to form an independent national state and the right of all the countries of the region to independence and security.

In connection with developments in Europe the two ministers expressed the hope that the process begun in Helsinki will be stepped up and that the decisions taken and principles adopted at the Belgrade meeting will in 1977 [as received] reflect positively on the extension of the process of detente to the participating countries and other regions in the world.

The two sides assessed that the efforts made so far in the establishment of a new international economic system have not produced the expected results or changes in the position of the developing countries. In this connection they stressed that it is in the interest of peace and stability in the world that an equitable system of international economic cooperation be established and negotiations between developed and developing countries on all important international and economic issues be speeded up within the framework of the United Nations.

They also expressed serious concern over the continued arms race, which absorbs enormous material resources and manpower capacities which are indispensable for social and economic development, particularly in the developing countries. In this connection they stressed the great importance of the existing special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and agreed on the need for the broadest possible involvement by nonalined countries to insure successful work and the conclusion of the special session together with other countries, primarily with the nuclear powers.

The commissioner of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ghana expressed his profound gratitude for the exceptionally warm reception accorded to him and to the delegation by the government and the people of Yugoslavia. He invited Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs, to pay an official visit to Ghana at a time which will be established by mutual agreement through the customary channels. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Felli Departs

LD111320Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Roger Felli, Ghanaian commissioner for foreign affairs, left Belgrade this morning after spending several days on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs. In Commissioner Felli's residence during his stay in Belgrade the head of the Ghanaian diplomatic service and his associates were cordially greeted, prior to their departure from Yugoslavia, by Milos Minic, Miljan Komatina, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs and other officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

Milos Minic and Roger Felli and their associates conducted final talks before the Ghanaian commissioner's departure from Yugoslavia, during which it was stressed with pleasure that the relations between the two nonalined countries are developing favorably in all areas. Both sides expressed the conviction that the Ghanaian minister's visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to the further development of friendly cooperation.

During the talks today, as indeed during Roger Felli's previous meetings with Yugoslav personalities, special attention was paid to the activities of nonalined countries in the context of the preparations for the forthcoming nonalined meetings in Kabul and Belgrade.

Ghana and Yugoslavia--it was said during the talks--will make maximum efforts for the further consolidation of the role of nonalined countries and of their activity in the solution of current international problems.

Reference was also made to the situation in the south of Africa, and to some other international issues. Identity or great proximity of the two countries' stands on all international problems under discussion was manifested.

Quarters in both delegations assess the visit to Yugoslavia by Ghanaian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Roger Felli as very useful and significant.

MORE ON BELGRADE CITY ELECTORAL CONFERENCE

Officials Elected

LD111536Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Over 20 delegates took part in this afternoon's debate at the conference of the Belgrade League of Communists. Then the delegates elected the new city committee and the Presidium of the city conference of the Belgrade League of Communists.

The city committee has 57 members. Dusan Gligorijevic was elected president of the city conference.

When the electoral section of the city conference of the Belgrade League of Communists had ended, the newly elected city committee held its first session. A new secretariat was elected, Ratko Butulije, hitherto member of the Secretariat of the city committee, was elected secretary of the city committee.

Message to Tito

LD102025Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The participants in the electoral session of the conference of the organization of the League of Communists of Belgrade have sent a greetings telegram to LCY President Comrade Tito. The telegram says:

"We, the delegates and guests of the first conference of the 15th convocation of the Organization of the League of Communists of Belgrade, send you warn and sincere comradely greetings.

"In the preparations for the session of the conference and during its work a comprehensive, critical analysis of the entire activity of the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in Belgrade in the past 4 years has been carried out.

"Major results in the development of socialist self-management, the material and social progress of the town, in particular of its industry, in the further strengthening of the social and material position of the working class, in ideological work and struggle and Marxist education as well as in other spheres of the commitment of the League of Communists and of all organized socialist forces have been stressed. We have also critically examined the weaknesses and shortcomings in the work of the League of Communists and in social life in general.

"In the struggle for the revolutionary policy of the LCY, in the activity of the working people and citizens in the delegate system, in the struggle for the equality and togetherness of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities, in the building of the moral image of the communist, the fighter for social progress, in making the young people participate in social affairs as well as assuming responsibility and identifying with the achievements of our revolution and with its goals and tasks--your revolutionary work and thought turned to the future are continuously present as a support, encouragement and inspiration.

"Dear Comrade Tito;

"It is the wish of the delegates and guests of the first conference of the 15th convocation, of all 180,000 members of the League of Communists, of the working people and of citizens of Belgrade that you may be for a long time yet at the head of the LCY, at the head of the struggle for an even more humane tomorrow of the nations and nationalities and of the working man."

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Gligorov at Military Center

LD101749Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Kiro Glirogov, president of the SFRY Assembly, today visited the higher military schools center in Belgrade and inspected the organization and work results of this top institution of education and military science. Gligorov spoke to teachers and students of the center about topical questions of the functioning and of the further development of our political system.

Gligorov Chairs Assembly Session

LD112051Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At today's session of the Presidium of the SFRY Assembly, chaired by Kiro Gligorov, it was agreed that the last session of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the assembly in the present mandate period be held on 19 April this year.

According to the statement issued by the Information Secretariat of the SFRY Assembly, Kiro Gligorov, the assembly president, will speak at the joint session of the assembly's chambers on the work and experiences of the first delegate assembly of the SFRY. The delegates of the assembly chambers will then hear together the introductory report by (?a representative) of the Federal Executive Council on economic trends at the beginning of this year. After the debate, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces is expected to adopt conclusions on further actions and measures which should be taken to implement the development policy established this year.

At a separate session, the delegates of the Federal Chamber will first discuss the state of readiness and future directions of civil defense in our country. As expected, in addition to a number of proposed laws, the agenda of this assembly's chamber will also included proposed resolutions determining the foundations of the system of social information and tasks and measures for the further development of local communities on the basis of the constitution, as well as the draft resolution which elaborates the constitutional relations of the free exchange of labor and the forms of self-managing interest-linked organizing and decision-making in social activities.

At the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, the delegates will, in connection with determining the decision on preparing and adopting Yugoslavia's long-term social plan until the year 2000, hear the introductory report by a representative of the Federal Institute for Social Planning on measures which should be taken to adopt the long-term concept on the country's development and determine several legislative proposals.

The assembly's activity in the sphere of internal policy was a significant one. This refers among other things to the discussions on various aspects of the country's security, the further development of social self-protection and legislative regulating and monitoring of regulations in the sphere of all-people's defense.

The SFRY Assembly also adopted, within the framework of its jurisdiction, all laws which regulate at federal level, the sphere of labor, health, social policy and the basic veterans' and disabled protection.

In the sphere of foreign policy, it was stressed at the session Yugoslavia's Assembly also carried out its activity to the full and developed in particular a rich interparliamentary cooperation which, within the framework of the established foreign policy, contributed to the growth of the international prestige of our country and to a better acquaintance of peoples of other states with the achievements in all spheres of development and of progress of nonalined socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

Dolanc Receives CPSU's Demichev

AU1118302 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. Stane Dolanc informed Demichev of preparations for the 11th LCY Congress and the political activities of the League of Communists.

Mojsov Returns From Africa

LD1018302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 10, TANJUG--Yugoslav Deputy Federal Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today returned to Belgrade after visiting Nigeria, Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique.

In these countries Mojsov had talks with their leading officials on further advancement of cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries. During his visit Mojsov also discussed nonaligned activities in anticipation of the nonaligned coordination bureau meeting in Kabul and the nonaligned ministerial conference in Belgrade.

Markovic Leaves for Brussels

LD092142Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A Yugoslav delegation led by Milovan Markovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, left for Brussels today where it will continue the talks on the conclusion of a new economic cooperation agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

Our delegation will try to extend the mandate which the council of ministers of the Nine granted to the EEC Executive Commission concerning the negotiations with Yugoslavia. The mandate was granted in January of this year. The delegation will also bring up the question of appropriate measures being taken by the EEC so that greater opportunities can be created for the export of Yugoslav goods on to the West European market and the tendency of unfavorable trends established in our trade with the EEC changed.

Our businessmen believe, and this was stressed in the Yugoslav interest community for economic relations with foreign countries, that there is a great difference between what the mandate for a new economic cooperation agreement allows to be done during the negotiations and the substance and the meaning of the December 1976 joint statement. What is at issue is to apply the stands in the joint statement during the negotiations for the new economic cooperation agreement.

In Brussels in February of this year, when in fact the negotiations for the new agreement began, the Yugoslav side set forth its views. The idea behind these proposals was that the new agreement should enable Yugoslavia to have a more balanced and a more equitable cooperation with the EEC. For instance, in our trade with the EEC last year whose value was $5.2 billion our country had a deficit of $2.4 billion. Our exports were only 5 percent up on 1976 and imports as much as 32 percent up. These unfavorable trends were continued in the beginning of this year and this particularly worries Yugoslav businessmen.

Negotiations on the new agreement were continued this March within the framework of the working groups for individual areas of cooperation. The intention was to set forth in greater detail and to provide arguments for Yugoslav stands and proposals for the extension of the agreement. Groups for trade and finance cooperation and for cooperation in industry, agriculture and transport worked during this period.

Yugoslav businessmen expect that the forthcoming talks which will begin in Brussels on 12 April will take place in a review of the concrete proposals which our country has forwarded to the EEC and that on this occasion our delegation will get more detailed replies to the initiative that a new expanded agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC be concluded.

CULAFIC STRESSES NEED TO DEVELOP NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD112052Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The orientation toward "atomic" energy and the more intensive use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is becoming inevitable. This was stated in the talks with newsmen at the Federal Executive Council today.

Dobroslav Culafic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Ilijevic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Dr Lazar Ljubisa, director general of the community of the Yugoslav power industry; and Dr Naim Afgan and Edvard Kljun, ambassadors at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, stressed that the growing consumption of energy and the exhausting of traditional energy sources imposed the need to create more room in the development programs for the construction of nuclear powerplants. Such programs are characteristic not merely of the industrialized world but also of the developing countries, in which the consumption of electricity is growing incomparably faster. On the basis of existing studies, the assessment is made that, with the maximum use of the electric energy potential of our waters and coal from 1990 on, it will be necessary to speed up the construction of nuclear powerplants and to incorporate them into Yugoslavia's power system. This is one of the ways to satisfy the growing demands for power in the years and decades to come.

It is customary for power consumption in industrially developed countries to double every 7 or 8 years. This is also the case with our country. If we know that 52.5 billion kilowatt-hours should be generated in 1978, then it is evident that power supplies to consumers should be doubled in 8 years. Therefore, serious consideration is being given to nuclear sources as a precious supplement in the future. The first such powerplant--the Krsko nuclear powerplant--should start operating by the end of 1979. However, there is the view that between 1990 and the end of the century several "atomic" powerplants should be put into operation, one after the other. The power of every unit would be about 1,000 megawatts. Such a conclusion is based on examining the entire generating potential of Yugoslavia's associated power industry up to the year 2000 and 2010. Of course, similar tendencies are evident everywhere, out of fear that the energy crisis would be exacerbated with time and assume new dimensions. For all these reasons the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes has evoked great interest in the world. The aspiration is understandable to build "atomic" powerplants more rapidly with a greater capacity, to select the most favorable technology, to insure the necessary fuel, to prepare specialist cadres and so on. Such an extensive and complex business is linked not merely with enormous material expenditure but also with problems of a different kind.

The development and application of nuclear energy is a very complex question which has its repercussions, beginning with the international position of every country, its defense and national security, on the development of production forces, the economy and all other spheres of social life. In the words of Dobroslav Calafic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council who is also chairman of the Commission for Nuclear Energy, [as received] the conviction is increasingly growing about the solution of many difficulties in this sphere which demand the involvement of the broader international community.

At the same time, the developed countries--the main producers and exporters of nuclear technology and fuel--are increasingly manifesting monopolist tendencies. Through institutionalization these countries are trying to insure their privileged position in the sphere of nuclear energy. These tendencies are aimed at making the best possible use of any acquired advantage in technological development and at retaining this advantage as long as possible within a small number of countries. Such a policy inevitably encounters the resistance of countries which see the solution of their energy needs in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This is particularly the case with developing countries.

There is no doubt, Culafic stressed, that the study of all these problems and the contribution to the discussion and establishment of the long-term strategy for the development of nuclear energy in our country represents a very significant sphere of future activity. What is really at stake are our national interests within the context of the development of nuclear energy and its application and the independence and future of the country within the framework of general world trends. The meaning of all this should be to prepare for Yugoslavia's independent development in the sphere of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. This is the path leading to the realization of our own concept of nuclear energy production and at the same time it is a guarantee that we can look forward to the end of this century without constant worries. Undoubtedly associated labor, in particular mechanical engineering and other industries, will face delicate and responsible work--the production of equipment for nuclear powerplants.

The present world situation, which is permeated by monopolist aspirations, hinders the more rapid progress of developing countries. They and some industrially developed countries see these inappropriate approaches as representing a serious danger of restricting the right to independent development and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Thus, obstacles to the free use of one's own sources, to a firmer and more lasting mutual linkup and so on are also raised. Were matters not to assume the the desired course--the possible and realistic course--Dubroslav Culafic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed, all this can have, and to a considerable degree already has had, a negative influence on international relations.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO FINLAND--Belgrade--A delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference led by Petar Rakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Federal Conference, left for Finland today at the invitation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and of the Finnish People's Democratic League. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD]

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